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CLINTON PRESSES SUMMIT PARTNERS

G-7 Leaders Vow A United Effort On Terrorism

Truck Bomb in Saudi Arabia Dominates Opening of Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LYON — Leaders of the seven richest industrialized democracies vowed Thursday to "unite our efforts and determination" to combat international terrorism in the aftermath of a truck bomb that killed 19 Americans in Saudi Arabia.

"We are all united in condemning the dreadful bombing that has taken place," said President Jacques Chirac of France as the leaders of the world's top democracies, at the urging of President Bill Clinton, issued a joint statement pledging to do more to fight terrorism.

Among other things, the leaders of the United States, Germany, France, Britain, Japan, Canada and Italy agreed to have their top officials meet in three weeks, most likely in Paris, to study the issue.

Mr. Chirac said ministers from the Group of Seven nations would meet in about three weeks to discuss what measures could be taken in the fight against terrorism.

Mr. Clinton, standing next to Mr. Chirac after the summit's opening dinner, thanked his G-7 partners for their "very powerful statement."

"We have once again stood united against terrorism. We understood that an attack on one of us is an attack on all of us," Mr. Clinton said.

A truck bomb planted at a military base near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on Tuesday killed 19 Americans and injured about 400 others of various nationalities. It was the worst terrorist attack on U.S. interests in the Middle East since the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine base in Beirut.

From the U.S. perspective, the Lyon summit meeting has become an improvisational affair. Even before the bombing, U.S. officials had been promoting a list of 40 initiatives designed to limit international crimes.

The emphasis, though, had been on the problem of drug-running and money-laundering, rather than terrorism.

But U.S. officials said they have been busy trying to restate, and some in some instances significantly revamp, the initiatives to make them a plausible response to the Dhahran bombing. The hope, optimists on the U.S. team said, is that the customary reluctance allies to vigorous multilateral efforts may give way to the momentum for action created by the explosion.

But some of the obstacles to common action were underscored in several one-on-one meetings Mr. Clinton held Thursday with other heads of state. Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Mr. Chirac, officials said, both mentioned their nations' continued opposition to the U.S. policy of penalizing foreign multinational firms doing business with Cuba.

President Clinton has also endorsed his support for legislation that would impose "secondary boycotts" on Iran and Libya, and the American approach has become a source of friction between the United States and other G-7 partners.

Mr. Chirac warned Mr. Clinton of a "cycle of reprisals" if the United States imposed sanctions against European companies investing in Cuba, Iran or Libya, a senior U.S. official announced on the sidelines of the G-7 summit. Mr. Chirac was referring to pending U.S. legislation for sanctions against foreign firms investing in Iranian and Libyan oil sectors.

Mr. Clinton's adviser for European affairs, Alexander Vershbow, said Mr. Chirac believed this could lead to a "cycle of action and reaction."

Asked if Mr. Chirac had threatened European reprisals against the United States, Mr. Vershbow said the French president had said "he was concerned Europe could get into a situation where it has no choice but to do that."

Earlier, in a speech before several hundred residents of Perouges, a medieval walled village liberated from the Nazis by American and French soldiers in 1944, Mr. Clinton spelled out his concerns and his determination to persuade the G-7 leaders to take new meas-

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Florida bases mourn their airmen. Page 3. • Commanders defend base security. Page 8.

President Bill Clinton arriving Thursday at Lyon's Prefecture for a meeting with President Jacques Chirac, left.

Panel Opens Genocide Case Against Serb Leaders

Tribunal Also Issues First Accusations of Rape as War Crime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — UN prosecutors accused the two most important Serbian leaders in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Thursday of having orchestrated a massive and systematic campaign of genocide and "ethnic cleansing" that cost thousands of civilian lives during the Bosnian war.

On the first day of a public hearing in The Hague against Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, both accused of genocide, the Swedish prosecutor, Eric Ostberg, said he did not hesitate to add the name of Srebrenica "to a list of the most horrendous, unimaginable war crimes since the end of World War II."

He said that thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Croats were systematically arrested, interned and in many cases murdered, "under the ultimate command of the two indictees."

"Detainees were repeatedly subjected to inhumane acts including murder, rape, sexual assault, torture, beatings. Women and girls were detained and raped."

Mr. Ostberg said he would seek to prove that Mr. Karadzic, president of the Bosnian Serb entity, and his military leader, General Mladic, were guilty of "the ultimate crime of genocide."

The UN war crimes tribunal called the hearing, which is not a trial in absentia but allows prosecutors to present evidence against those charged, after authorities in the former Yugoslavia failed to arrest the two Bosnian Serbs.

The two men, accused of atrocities during the three-year siege of Sarajevo and a bloody Serbian assault on the UN "safe area" of Srebrenica in July 1995, remain free in the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale.

Fifteen witnesses, including alleged victims, Dutch and Canadian UN peacekeeping soldiers, tribunal investigators and the mayor of Sarajevo, are due to testify against them over seven days.

The tribunal earlier issued its first specific rape charges, accusing eight Bosnian Serbs of raping and torturing Muslim women, some as young as 15.

The rape indictment is the tribunal's first dealing with the offense as a war crime. It details sexual abuse and enslavement of women and girls, some as young as 12, by their Serb captors in the southeast Bosnian town of Foca from April 1992 until February 1993.

"The indictment is of major legal significance," the tribunal said in a statement, "as it is the first time that sexual assault has been diligently investigated for the purpose of prosecution under the rubric of torture" and "as a crime against humanity."

The eight Serbs were accused of holding Muslim women in camps "run like brothels." Many were left gynecologically scarred for life.

The tribunal also charged nine men with war crimes relating to Bosnian Croat attacks on the Lasva Valley area of central Bosnia in 1992 and 1993.

Seventy-five suspects have now been indicted by the tribunal.

The tribunal, set up by the UN Se-

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U.S.-Japan Trade Talks Stalemated

Despite Clinton-Hashimoto Talks, a Warning of New Conflict

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

LYON — The United States and Japan failed to make progress on outstanding trade issues Thursday, and senior U.S. officials warned of the danger of new conflict with Tokyo if a deal cannot be reached by July 31 in the semiconductor market.

President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto devoted more than half of their hourlong talk, just before the start of the Group of Seven summit meeting here, to a discussion of trade issues.

Although the Japanese leader said that "we are not here to fight over trade," U.S. trade officials offered a blunter assessment.

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Mr. Clinton's chief economic adviser, termed the talks "frank and detailed" and said the two leaders ended their meeting "with a commitment to work toward an agreement by the end of July" on the semiconductor issue and on improving market access in the insurance sector.

But Ms. Tyson also noted that "the president expressed concern that very little progress has been made on trade issues" in recent years.

Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative, warned that unless Tokyo and Washington could resolve differences over insurance, semiconductors and airline landing rights, "trade friction is inevitable."

Ms. Barshefsky made it clear that Mr. Clinton had pressed the U.S. case in his talks with Mr. Hashimoto. She said there was a "critical need" to clear up the three trade disputes, adding that there had been "exceedingly modest progress that is plainly insufficient."

In Tokyo, meanwhile, Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, said he did not expect much progress at the Lyon summit meeting. "The Japanese usually don't settle until you reach the courthouse steps, and we're not there yet," he said.

A senior U.S. official who accompanied Mr. Clinton said that Washington has proposed a "transitional arrangement" to follow the expiration, at the end of next month, of a 1991 agreement that has seen foreign chipmakers

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Washington and Bonn Collide on How Best to Deal With Iran

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BONN — As seen through American eyes, Iran is a pariah state, one that sanctions international terrorism, opposes a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and seeks to build a nuclear arsenal.

Such outlaw behavior, U.S. policymakers insist, should be repaid with contempt, isolation and world sanctions.

As seen through German eyes, Iran is indeed misguided and dangerous, if not the monolithic theocracy often demonized by Washington.

Yet, as a large, strategically located country with vast oil reserves, Bonn says, Iran should not be ostracized but rather engaged with economic benefits as well as tough talk.

These divergent views have become a thorn on the rosebush of U.S.-German relations, the one prickly issue that is the subject of public exasperation and private acrimony.

Moreover, officials in Washington and Bonn believe the disagreement could soon escalate into something uglier if the U.S. government presses ahead with a proposed law to impose sanctions on foreign companies that trade with Iran or Libya.

"The trade debate has taken a really nasty turn in the last several weeks," an American official said. "The Europeans don't like sanctions. They don't like any of this stuff."

"It's the one issue," he added, "where there's conflict between us and the Germans."

Klaus Becher, an analyst at the German Society for Foreign Policy said, "There seems to be a very clear confrontation coming."

Legislation adopted unanimously by the U.S. House of Representatives this month — similar to a bill passed by the Senate last winter — would impose sanctions on foreign companies under certain conditions if they invested more than $40 million in Iran's oil industry.

The proposal follows other trade developments that have triggered alarm in Bonn and other European capitals, including a new U.S. law that penalizes foreign companies continuing to trade with Cuba in defiance of a U.S. embargo.

Leaders of the 15-nation European Union, meeting in Italy last weekend, voiced "deep concern" at the U.S. actions and reserved the right to retaliate in defense of European interests. The brewing quarrel is likely to be discussed at the Group of Seven meetings in Lyon, as European governments make clear to the United States their

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It's Strawberries vs. Lager

In English Sports, Check the Spectators First

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — It came down to this, the yobs against the toffs.

The toffs (derivation obscure; thought to come from the tassels or tufts worn by aristocratic students) dress in white trousers and blue blazers. They consume two tons of strawberries and 11,000 pints of fresh cream daily while watching a white ball the size of an orange travel at speeds up to 120 miles an hour. They applaud demurely and register surprise with a sudden intake of breath.

The yobs (origin East End, circa 1859, from "boy" spelled backward) wrap themselves in Union Jacks, paint their faces into red and white crosses of St. George, and devote themselves to a ball the size of a large melon. When they are not filling the country's biggest stadiums, yobs frequent sidewalks outside pubs, drinking cans of warm lager, and, late into the night, their chant periodically arises, a long lugubrious sound that mixes danger and yearning like the mating wail of a pubescent carnivore: "Ing-ga-land! Ing-ga-land!"

An explorer blundering into southern England this week to peer at the natives would find that they had divided themselves into two tribes, each in the throes of wild passions and bizarre rites.

One tribe hangs out at Wimbledon, the other at Wembley.

Rarely had the stars aligned themselves in such a way that the national tennis championship, the centerpiece of the upper-class socializing that goes by the grandiosely reductive name of "the Season," coincided with the European soccer championship, Euro96, which is being held in England this year.

On Wednesday evening, England was knocked out of the semifinals by Germany in a close game that ended after extra time in a 1-1 tie and was decided by penalty kick competition.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

POOR RETURNS — Shareholders registering Thursday for Eurotunnel's Paris meeting. The company said a debt pact was near. Page 13.

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ASIA Page 4. — *Around Bhopal's 'Well of Death'*

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EUROPE Page 5. — *Fraud Probe Reaches Mayor of Paris*

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AGENDA

China Retains Trade Status

WASHINGTON (AP) — In what has become an annual act of futility for critics of Beijing, the House on Thursday rejected a measure to deny normal trade status for China.

By a vote of 286 to 141, the House defeated a motion to disapprove President Bill Clinton's May 31 decision to extend "most favored nation" trade privileges to China for another year.

China has held the status since 1980. But some members of Congress have tried to rescind it every year since Beijing's bloody crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in 1989.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Down
5.17	0.12%
5677.53	138.75

The Dollar

New York.	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.5182	1.5269
Pound	1.5493	1.5405
Yen	109.145	109.535
FF	5.1335	5.1625

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Lebed Vows To Bar 'Cults' From Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's new national security adviser vowed Thursday to ban certain religious groups — even the Mormon Church — and to protect Russia from Western "cultural expansion."

Speaking during an election campaign in which nationalism has been an issue, Alexander I. Lebed, a retired general, said he would apply all his "strength, will and power to make Russia a great, rich and proud state."

He singled out missionary activities of foreign religious groups like the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo as a "clear threat to Russia's security."

Mr. Lebed also repudiated the Mormon Church, whose missionaries travel the world to seek converts.

"There is no place for them on our land," Mr. Lebed said. "They should be outlawed."

In remarks reported by Russian news agencies, he said:

"We have three officially recognized religions: Orthodoxy, Islam and Buddhism."

The Mormons have been very active and visible in Russia and have a strong

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Endangered Peace / **What Happens Without NATO?**

The Story of Brcko Is the Story of Bosnia

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

BRCKO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Since the Dayton peace accord was initialed last November, U.S. officials have been repeating the same mantra. American troops will remain in Bosnia for "about a year." The purpose of their mission is to give Muslims, Serbs and Croats "a chance" to live in peace. If they succeed, good. If they fail, too bad. The United States will have done all it reasonably could.

The implications of a one-year deadline are clearly visible in this dusty border city of 50,000, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the three-and-a-half-year Bosnian war. Brcko has been at peace for more than seven months, thanks to a battalion of heavily armed U.S. soldiers at nearby Camp McGovern and thousands more Western troops a few kilometers down the road. If the Americans stick to their departure plans, everybody here seems to agree, war likely will resume very quickly.

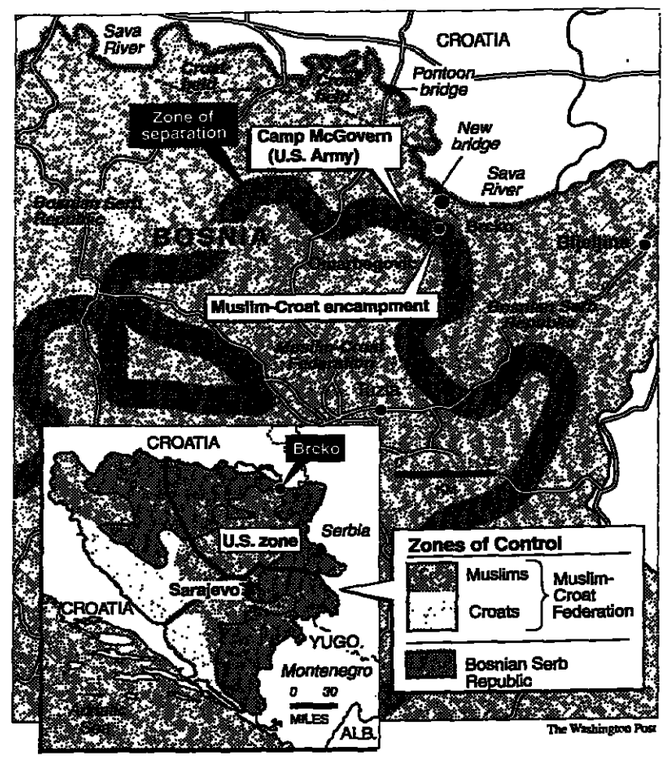
And that in turn would have ramifications for American credibility far beyond Bosnia. Western diplomats and military officials agree that failure in Bosnia would seriously undermine NATO just as it is beginning to find a new post-Cold War role. The Clinton administration's huge political and financial investment in ending the war in Bosnia after years of drift and hesitation would effectively be written off.

"We will be in Bosnia for years," predicted an American official with long experience of the Balkans. "We could have stayed out, but now we are in, whether we like it or not."

To understand the importance of Brcko to all sides in the Bosnian conflict, it is necessary only to glance at a map. The city is at the center of a 5-kilometer-wide corridor linking the two main areas of Serb-held territory. If Brcko were to fall to the Muslim-Croat federation, the Serb entity known as Republika Srpska would be split into two parts, neither of them viable. In Serb hands, however, Brcko would block access from the Muslim-Croat federation to Croatia and the Sava River, a major trading artery and a link to the Danube River and the Black Sea. The Dayton accord left unsettled the question of who ultimately should control Brcko. A panel of international arbiters is scheduled to report on the issue in December — just as the NATO force is supposed to leave.

Reduced to essentials, the story of Brcko is also the story of Bosnia. Before the war, Muslims were the dominant ethnic group in Brcko, accounting for 44 percent of the population. Most of these people fled in terror in May 1992, when Serb nationalists blew up the bridge across the Sava and launched a campaign of "ethnic cleansing." Together with displaced Croats, these Muslim refugees have camped in villages a few kilometers south of Brcko, dreaming of the time when they can return home.

Odd Andersen/Agence France-Presse



The Washington Post

At a checkpoint on the outskirts of Brcko, in Bosnia, U.S. troops are reminded of the region's harsh past by a poster with photos and descriptions of men under indictment by The Hague war crimes tribunal.

At the end of 1995, after a battle against early winter floods, the U.S. Army's 1st Armored Division threw a pontoon bridge across the Sava to replace the bridges blown up by the Serbs. American peacekeepers fanned across the countryside in their Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles, blowing up bunkers, destroying land mines and filling trenches. Overcoming widespread skepticism, both in Bosnia and in the United States, they dismantled the bitterly contested front line between two rival armies.

Around Brcko, few people doubt that the "Pax Americana" would collapse if the 50,000-strong American-led NATO Implementation Force pulled out at the end of the year. This was one of the nightmare scenarios envisioned by Pentagon military planners when they first considered whether to intervene in Bosnia. Having gotten in, they wouldn't be able to get out, because peace would be seen to depend on a continuing U.S. military presence.

"You could have T-55 tanks in the city of Brcko within half an hour," predicted an American commander. He was referring to Serb heavy armor that was decommissioned at the end of the war, under the terms of the Dayton agreement, and is now stockpiled in the town of Bijeljina, approximately 35 kilometers down the road. Muslims and Croats also would likely bring in heavy armor to grab land vacated by the Americans, observers here said.

An international arbitration commission has until December to decide who should control Brcko and the surrounding area. Because of conflicting territorial claims, the verdict is bound to disappoint one side or the other.

"There will have to be some kind of American military presence here after December," insists Miodrag Pajic, the Serb mayor of Brcko. "A year is too short a time to consolidate peace."

EUROPEAN officials say the Clinton administration, in the midst of a re-election campaign, has asked them to postpone public discussion of the shape of a follow-up force as long as possible. "We will address this issue the second week in November," predicted a European diplomat.

In return for their discretion, the Europeans have secured Washington's tacit agreement to maintain alliance solidarity until the end. France, Britain and Germany have made clear that if the Americans pull out, they will follow.

"The Europeans would face a terrible logistical problem if the Americans left. They would spend most of their time protecting themselves," said a NATO official.

While the details of a follow-up force remain to be worked out, it is clear that it would be much smaller than the current one. By most estimates, a force of around 20,000 would deter the rival armies from beginning a new conflict. In hot spots such as Brcko, though, the allied military presence might have to be enlarged. According to one proposal, Brcko would be turned into an international city, garrisoned by two battalions of NATO troops. A lightly armored battalion — roughly 700 to 800 soldiers — would be needed to keep order within the city. A heavily armored battalion would be deployed around the city to forestall an attempt by either side to grab strategic territory.

With hindsight, the idea that a NATO presence of just a year in Bosnia would create a lasting peace seems wildly optimistic. Many of the preconditions for implementation of the Dayton agreement have not been realized. There has been no significant return of refugees to their homes; indicted war criminals are still exercising political influence, and there is no real freedom of movement in Bosnia for ordinary people.

In Brcko, as in other parts of the country, the return of refugees has amounted only to a trickle. In the last few weeks, a few dozen Muslims have crept back to their devastated homes on the Serbian side of the inter-ethnic boundary line, inside the 6-kilometer-wide zone of separation. Eager to expand the area under its control, the Muslim-dominated government in Sarajevo has supplied them with building materials for a place to live.

"If it weren't for the Americans, we would not be willing to come here," said Slavica Hajduk, a Muslim resident of Omarbegovic, nodding in the direction of a U.S. command post less than 50 meters away. Gesturing toward a Serb-held village 200 meters down the road, she said, "My mother is buried in a cemetery there, but I don't dare visit her grave."

THE right of people such as Mrs. Hajduk to return to their homes is enshrined in the Dayton agreement. But even limited return has caused misgivings among implementation force commanders here, who fear that it could lead to a political backlash by the Serbs.

Colonel Gregory Fontenot, commander of the 1st Brigade of the U.S. Army's 1st Armored Division, said he wishes the refugees would refrain from taking the law into their hands.

"The potential for a flare-up has increased as a result of this kind of activity," he said. "I wish they could reach an agreement with the Serbs."

Any agreed-upon return of Muslim refugees to Brcko seems unlikely in view of the strategic importance of every village and every house in this region. Serb officials in Brcko already talk about organizing a counter-colonization of Omarbegovic by Serbs from Sarajevo.

"This is a clear attempt to change the biological structure of the city," said a top Serb security official in Brcko. "We will defend our frontiers biologically."

Amphibian Fossils Found in Australia

2 Children Make Major Discovery

Reuters

CANBERRA — Two Australian children sifting through rocks and dirt in Australia's outback have unearthed one of the world's most important fossil finds, showing that amphibians lived here 330 million years ago, Australian fossil experts said Thursday.

The find indicates Australia could be the place where fish first crawled out of the water and land-based life began more than 160 million years before the first dinosaurs, said Tim Hamley, a researcher at Queensland University.

Nature, the leading British scientific journal, published the findings this week of a Queensland University zoologist, Tony Thulborn; his colleague, Mr. Hamley, and two other researchers.

"The fossil find is significant because it shows that direct descendants of the current form of tetrapods — amphibians, birds, reptiles and mammals — were distributed throughout the southern as well as the northern hemispheres," Mr. Hamley said.

"Previously, the southern hemisphere 330 million years ago was thought to be too cold for amphibians to survive, and most of these fossils were found in Scotland," he said.

Mr. Hamley's son Angus, 13, and Mr. Thulborn's nine-year-old son, Guy, found the fossils of teeth and bones from amphibious animals in the northern state of Queensland last year.

The four had traveled to the outback remote site after the son of a local cattle farmer sent them fossilized fish spines for analysis.

The fossils come from an ancient time when Australia was part of a vast continent linked to India, Africa, Antarctica and South America.

The Queensland researchers are still uncovering more pieces of the fossil jigsaw puzzle, including what they believe is an entire ancient fossil community with freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants, Mr. Hamley said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Europe Cancels Flights

PARIS (AFP) — Air France Europe, the subsidiary of state-owned Air France, is canceling all its Friday flights because a strike called by unions, a spokesman said. Six unions at Air France Europe, formerly Air Inter, called for a strike to oppose the "dismantling" of the airline.

Air France Europe announced Wednesday a loss of 661.4 million francs ($127.8 million) in 1995.

U.S. Tests New Baggage Scanners

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal aviation officials are testing two sophisticated explosives detection systems at Atlanta's airport, as part of the security effort for the Olympic Games.

Delta Airlines and United Airlines are testing the baggage scanners, said Cathal Flynn, an associate administrator at the Federal Aviation Administration. The machines X-ray suitcases after airline attendants have checked them in, searching for even the smallest amounts of a range of explosives, Mr. Flynn said.

Singapore Braces for Aviation Surge

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore on Thursday ordered one of the world's most advanced air traffic control systems to handle the huge aviation demands of the 21st century, officials said.

The Long Range Radar and Display System II, which costs $120 million, will enable Changi airport to support rapid growth in aviation traffic, said a statement from the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore. The air traffic control center currently handles 200,000 flights a year. This number is expected to surpass 300,000 flights a year by 2000.

The Louvre and Orsay museums in Paris closed Thursday due to a one-day strike by staff protesting cuts in the Culture Ministry's 1996 and 1997 budgets. *(AFP)*

The London subway system was disrupted by a train drivers' strike Thursday, the first in a series of labor actions. Other stoppages are expected July 3, 8 and 16. *(IHT)*

New York City Aims to Curb 'Aggressive' Beggars

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and the City Council have agreed on an anti-begging law intended to crack down on insistent or menacing panhandlers and anyone who begs within 10 feet, or 3 meters, of automated teller machines. The bill is expected to be approved by the full Council and signed by the mayor next month. It would go into effect later this summer.

The proposed law would explicitly ban "aggressive" panhandling, which is defined as any begging that is threatening, involves physical contact or blocks a prospective donor's path. Under the proposal, convicted beggars would face up to 20 days in jail or a fine of up to $250.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Sunshine and very warm, if not out-and-out hot in Boston and New York City this weekend. Hot with sunshine in Washington, D.C., as well. Hot in Chicago Saturday, then thunderstorms Sunday, followed by cooler Monday. A scorching weekend for St. Louis.

Europe
Showers and cool in London, Brussels and Amsterdam Saturday; clouds and sunshine Sunday and Monday with the chance of a shower. Sunshine and seasonably hot in Madrid and Lisbon this weekend. Unsettled and cool in Moscow Saturday, then nicer Sunday and Monday.

Asia
Occasional rain from east central China, including Shanghai, through Seoul and into southern Japan the next few days, some of which will be heavy. Pleasant in Beijing this weekend; it will be cooler than usual. Typical summer heat and humidity in Hong Kong; chance thunderstorms.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	27/80	19/66 s	26/82	19/66 s
Amsterdam	19/66	12/53 po	21/70	14/57 c
Athens	33/91	19/61 s	29/82	19/50 s
Athens	35/84	18/64 s	28/79	19/66 pc
Barcelona	24/75	17/62 s	26/79	19/66 s
Belgrade	20/68	11/52 t	22/71	14/57 sh
Berlin	21/70	12/53 sh	24/75	13/55 s
Brussels	22/71	11/52 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Budapest	23/73	15/61 c	24/75	16/61 r
Copenhagen	21/70	11/52 s	20/73	12/53 pc
Costa Del Sol	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Dublin	21/70	12/53 c	18/64	11/52 c
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53 pc	15/59	11/52 sh
Florence	21/70	14/57 pc	28/79	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	22/71	14/57 sh	26/79	14/57 pc
Geneva	23/73	14/57 pc	29/73	15/59 c
Helsinki	17/62	10/50 c	18/64	11/52 pc
Istanbul	31/88	17/62 s	24/75	18/61 pc
Las Palmas	24/75	19/66 s	26/79	20/68 s
Lisbon	28/79	18/64 s	27/80	19/66 s
London	23/73	13/55 c	22/71	12/53 c
Madrid	29/84	15/59 s	32/89	18/64 s
Mallorca	23/73	17/62 s	26/79	21/70 s
Milan	24/75	18/61 pc	27/80	18/64 c
Moscow	20/73	15/59 sh	25/77	15/59 t
Munich	19/66	12/53 sh	23/73	13/55 pc
Nice	22/71	16/61 pc	25/77	18/64 s
Oslo	23/73	11/52 c	19/66	12/53 sh
Paris	23/73	18/61 sh	25/77	13/55 sh
Prague	20/68	12/53 sh	24/75	13/55 pc
Reykjavik	12/53	8/46 c	15/59	9/48 c
Rome	21/70	12/53 c	24/75	17/62 pc
St. Petersburg	18/64	9/48 sh	21/70	9/48 pc
Stockholm	18/64	12/53 sh	17/62	10/50 sh
Strasbourg	24/75	16/61 sh	28/82	14/57 pc
Tallinn	17/62	11/52 c	19/66	11/52 pc
Venice	23/73	18/64 pc	28/79	19/66 pc
Vienna	19/66	14/57 t	21/70	14/57 c
Warsaw	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	11/52 sh
Zurich	22/71	14/57 sh	24/75	14/57 c

Oceania

Auckland	15/59	6/46 c	14/57	8/46 pc
Sydney	18/64	10/50 c	18/64	11/52 pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/100	27/80 s	37/98	27/80 s
Beirut	31/88	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 s
Cairo	36/100	21/70 s	36/100	22/71 s
Damascus	33/91	17/62 s	34/93	18/64 s
Jerusalem	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 s
Luxor	43/109	24/75 s	45/113	22/71 s
Riyadh	41/106	24/75 s	43/109	25/79 s

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	24/75	17/62 s	27/80	21/70 s
Cape Town	23/68	8/46 s	24/75	12/53 s
Casablanca	27/80	19/66 s	27/80	18/64 s
Harare	21/70	8/46 pc	24/75	11/52 c
Lagos	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 c
Nairobi	23/73	11/52 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Tunis	23/73	13/55 pc	27/80	18/64 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 sh	32/89	26/79 sh
Beijing	33/91	22/71 pc	34/93	21/70 pc
Hong Kong	30/86	29/79 pc	31/88	29/79 pc
Manila	33/91	24/75 c	34/93	23/73 pc
New Delhi	35/95	29/82 pc	36/97	27/80 t
Seoul	27/80	20/68 sh	27/80	19/66 sh
Shanghai	28/82	24/75 sh	29/84	24/75 sh
Singapore	32/89	22/71 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 pc
Tokyo	28/79	18/64 pc	28/79	19/66 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	3/37	-2/29 sh	6/43	1/34 pc
Caracas	30/86	25/77 c	29/84	23/73 sh
Lima	19/66	16/61 pc	19/66	16/61 pc
Mexico City	25/77	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	21/70 sh
Santiago	4/39	-5/24 pc	11/52	2/35 pc

North America

Anchorage	14/57	9/48 r	17/62	9/48 pc
Atlanta	31/88	21/70 s	33/91	22/71 s
Boston	24/75	16/61 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Chicago	29/84	19/66 s	31/88	22/71 s
Dallas	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	23/73 pc
Denver	28/82	15/59 t	30/86	13/55 t
Detroit	30/86	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 pc
Honolulu	32/89	23/73 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Houston	34/93	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	23/73	16/61 pc	28/82	16/61 s
Miami	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Minneapolis	29/84	22/71 s	31/88	21/70 s
Montreal	21/70	11/52 pc	23/73	9/48 t
Nassau	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	28/79	17/62 s	27/80	18/64 pc
Phoenix	39/100	23/73 pc	39/102	24/75 s
San Fran.	19/66	12/53 pc	22/71	13/55 s
Seattle	21/70	11/52 pc	23/73	11/52 pc
Toronto	25/77	13/55 t	22/71	9/48 t
Vancouver	20/68	11/52 sh	21/70	12/53 sh
Washington	29/84	18/64 s	30/86	19/66 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

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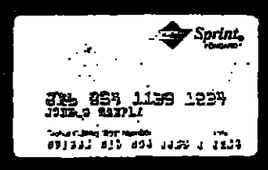

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هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

Florida Mourns Its Airmen Lost to Terrorism

By Rajiv Chandrasekaran
Washington Post Service

FORT WALTON BEACH, Florida — The truck-bomb blast that killed 19 Americans in Saudi Arabia has reverberated through this state.

Of the 11 dead airmen identified so far, 6 were stationed at Eglin Air Force Base on the state's western coast and 5 were based on the eastern coast at Patrick Air Force Base.

"This has hit us very hard," said Major Matt Durham, an Eglin spokesman. "Everyone here is saddened and shocked by this, but at the same time, they are professionals and they realize that the job must go on."

In Yukon, Oklahoma, the family of Master Sergeant Kendall K.J. Kitson remembered him as a avid fisherman who knew as a young boy that he wanted to be in the air force.

He enlisted shortly after graduating from high school in 1975 and had been stationed at Eglin for the past 10 years.

"He loved the air force," said Donny Robinson, the boyfriend of Mr. Kitson's sister, Nancy.

"He loved what he was doing. He could take the hardest and worst jobs and make it good and make it fun."

'I thought, what he was doing, he would be out of harm's way. It would have been different if this was on the battlefield. We might have been expecting it.'

Mr. Kitson, who served in the Gulf War, had been working as a mechanic on F-16 planes, Mr. Robinson said. He had been in Dhahran for about five months and had been due to return Monday to the United States.

Nancy Kitson received a letter this week from her brother, describing how excited he was to be coming home.

Another victim of the bomb who loved to fish was Technical Sergeant Patrick P. Fennig. He had been itching to return to his home and favorite fishing grounds at Eglin.

His 90-day assignment in Dhahran had been terribly boring, he wrote in a Father's Day card. While there, the most exciting thing Mr. Fennig said he had done was to get a root canal, according to his father, Thaddeus Fennig.

"I thought, what he was doing, he would be out of harm's way," his father said from his home in Greendale, Wisconsin. "It would have been different if this was on the battlefield. We might have been expecting it. It wouldn't have come so suddenly."

Family members described the flight mechanic as happy-go-lucky and having dreamed all his life of being in the air force.

Officials said many of the troops were in Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Southern Watch, a mission to enforce provisions of the "no-fly" zone over southern Iraq. About 150 were due to return to Florida on Friday as their tours ended.

Like many relatives of those killed in the blast, Diane Morgera of Stratham, New Hampshire, initially believed that her son, Airman First Class Peter J. Morgera, was already safely on his way home. But early Wednesday, air force representatives came to her front door.

"I asked, 'Is it possible you're wrong?' and they said they didn't think so," she told The Associated Press. "He was supposed to be home, like at any minute. So when I heard there was an explosion, I thought that he's already left and it would be all right."

Clinton to Cut Visit Short

He'll Go to Florida on Saturday for Services

Agence France-Presse

LYON — President Bill Clinton will cut short his stay in France so that he can attend memorial services in Florida during the weekend for the U.S. servicemen killed in Saudi Arabia, an American official said here Thursday.

Mr. Clinton will leave Saturday instead of Sunday following the Group of Seven meeting here and a brief stop in Paris, the official said.

Overnight Wednesday, the White House said Mr. Clinton had decided not to go to the scene of the attack, the U.S. air base near the eastern Saudi city of Dhahran, where 19 Americans were killed by a truck bomb blast Tuesday night.

Instead, he will attend two memorial services on Sunday at the Eglin and Patrick air force bases in Florida, where most of the victims' families live.

Early Thursday, an official accompanying Mr. Clinton said the president would leave Lyon after the summit meeting of the world's seven major industrial powers ends Saturday and attend a dinner with President Jacques Chirac in Paris the same day, after which he will leave immediately for the United States.

Mr. Clinton had originally intended to leave Sunday after some private sightseeing in Paris.

The president decided not to travel to the Saudi truck bomb site because he did not want to "be part of the terrorists' plan" by giving them more media exposure, the official said.

Attending memorial services with the families of the victims would be "a more appropriate response," he said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Senate Clears Bill To Fight Terrorism

WASHINGTON — With the fatal Saudi bomb blast much in mind, the Senate unanimously passed legislation Thursday allowing the military to train law enforcement agencies in the United States against terrorism involving nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

"We are woefully unprepared to deal with this kind of catastrophic act of terrorism if it occurs," Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said in the floor debate. "The police departments, the fire departments are on record as saying, 'We need help.' And that's what we're trying to do here. This is not going to solve the problem. This is a beginning."

Offered as an amendment to the pending 1997 defense authorization bill, the measure passed 96 to 0. A senior House Republican and Democrat then introduced the identical bill in the House.

The measure draws $150 million from Pentagon funds and $85 million from the Department of Energy's budget for a variety of training and assistance programs. Among them are $35 million to develop expertise and strategies for medical teams responding to chemical, biological and nuclear attacks. Other funds would go toward beefing up federal efforts to intercept such weapons at the border, providing training and equipment to local law enforcement and controlling releases of toxic agents.

The anti-terrorism measure reflects a growing concern among lawmakers involved in defense issues that terrorist acts have replaced the threat of nuclear war with Russia as the foremost national security concern. *(AP)*

Dole Vows to Name Running Mate Early

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole says he will settle on a running mate before the Republican National Convention in August because he wants to avoid a distracting floor fight, as occurred when President Gerald R. Ford selected Mr. Dole himself in 1976.

"I want my mind made up before I go to the convention," Mr. Dole told reporters after meeting at his campaign headquarters with the team helping him pick a vice presidential nominee.

"It'll be a surprise," he said, "but hopefully not to me."

Explaining that his search had begun in earnest, Mr. Dole said: "We're going to have to narrow down a number of names. There are a lot of names out there. It's got to be somebody I know, somebody I can work with, somebody who can be fairly compatible with my philosophy. That's where we are." *(NYT)*

And Powell Is Still In Dole's Thinking

WASHINGTON — Mr. Dole's hints that he will tap Colin Powell as his secretary of state if he wins the November vote suggest he is still hoping the retired general will save the election for him — even if he won't run as his vice president.

Bob Woodward of The Washington Post said in a CNN interview Wednesday that Mr. Dole recently told him that Mr. Powell, who has repeatedly refused his offer for the No. 2 spot, "wouldn't make a bad secretary of state either."

Mr. Woodward, who has written books on both Mr. Dole's campaign and Mr. Powell's career, also said a close Powell source told him that the former joint chiefs chairman would accept such a position if asked.

But Thursday, a Powell spokesman, Bill Smullen, categorically denied that Mr. Powell had any interest in making plans to join Dole in any capacity. *(AFP)*

Quote / Unquote

R. James Woolsey, former director of Central Intelligence under President Clinton, endorsing Mr. Dole for president as the best man to deal with a world that is "still a very dangerous place": "I believe we need consistency, clarity and conviction in U.S. foreign policy to address these threats." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

• **The risk of catching the AIDS virus from a blood transfusion is just *two in 1 million*,** according to Westat Inc., a research company in Rockville, Maryland, which studied 586,507 repeat donors. Rare cases can occur from the blood of persons newly infected with the virus, who have not started producing the antibodies that screening detects. *(AP)*

• **A total of 5,452 aliens were deported in May,** 38 percent more than in the month a year ago, and the target figure for deportations is 62,000 for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, the government reported. The issue is an important one for the 1996 election year since California and Texas, two states with big political clout, have severe immigration woes. *(AFP)*

• **A fire in the roof of the Treasury Department building** forced the evacuation of 1,200 workers and caused traffic chaos in Washington during the evening rush hour. It took 75 fire-fighters nearly four hours to gain control of the blaze. Eleven fire fighters suffered minor injuries, and five Secret Service agents were treated for smoke inhalation. *(WP)*

• **O. J. Simpson's friend Al Cowlings** does not have to undergo a second round of questioning in a wrongful death lawsuit against Mr. Simpson, a judge in Santa Monica, California, ruled. *(AP)*

Penitent Clinton Aide Quits Over FBI Files Caper

By George Lardner Jr. and Serge F. Kovaleski
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton White House's beleaguered director of personnel security, Craig Livingstone, has announced his resignation, saying he took responsibility for the unjustified collection of FBI files on hundreds of Republicans. But he denied any malign intent.

"At no point do I believe I betrayed anyone's confidence," Mr. Livingstone said Wednesday before the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. He said he never disclosed any of the information in the confidential FBI reports "for any improper purpose whatsoever and I have no reason to believe that anyone else in my office ever did so."

The testimony of Mr. Livingstone and four others about how the White House personnel security office improperly collected hundreds of confidential FBI background reports in 1993-1994 was an embarrassing occasion for the White House. Mr. Livingstone and his aide, Anthony B. Marceca, were portrayed as incompetent, inexperienced and wholly unsuited to their sensitive work.

But at the end of nine hours of testimony, the Democrats appeared for the moment to have staved off Republican attempts to portray the FBI file episode as a Clinton administration effort to dig up political dirt on such Republican luminaries as Marlin Fitzwater, a former White House spokesman, and former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. Mr. Livingstone and others continued to portray it instead as a bureaucratic disaster that arose from an outdated Secret Service list.

"Because my attention was focused elsewhere on what I believed at the time to be more pressing priorities, I did not recognize the problem, and for that, I am truly sorry," said Mr. Livingstone, 37. "But I also want to make it clear that neither I, nor, to my knowledge, anyone else in the White House, participated in any kind of smear campaign or an effort to compile an enemies list, as some have alleged or feared. That is just not true."

Joe Marquette/The Associated Press

Mr. Livingstone assembling his notes as Mr. Marceca rubs his eyes during a break in their House testimony.

Mr. Marceca testified that he was simply working from "a set of computer lists" that he found in the personnel security office's vault. He said he began going through them in alphabetical order on the basis of discussions with Mr. Livingstone and others.

Mr. Marceca said he found the lists in the vault, printed on green and white computer paper. The files of holdover employees from the Bush White House had been removed to the Bush archives, as is done with each departing president.

"I understood I was to re-create the files on everybody on that list," Mr. Marceca said. "Nobody told me it was the wrong list."

The Secret Service has contended that its system is not capable of producing outdated lists, but Lisa Wetzl, a White House aide, testified that the one Mr. Marceca used was indeed out of date and that the Secret Service often produced such lists. Both Ms. Wetzl and Mr. Livingstone's immediate superior, William H. Kennedy 3d, a former associate White House counsel, told the committee they knew of no improper uses of the FBI reports.

At Mr. Livingstone's request, Mr. Kennedy said he arranged to get Mr. Marceca, a civilian investigator for the army, detailed to Mr. Livingstone's office to help with a mountain of background checks, clearances and paperwork on new White House employees as well as holdovers.

Dole Campaign Plans to Attack 'Clintonomics'

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole's campaign advisers say they are planning a stepped-up attack on President Bill Clinton's economic record, having concluded that despite low unemployment and low inflation there is enough anxiety among voters about job security and stagnant incomes to leave the administration vulnerable.

Their strategy, they said, would be to argue that Mr. Clinton does not deserve credit for the ways that the economy is performing well, and should be blamed for tax increases and spending policies that they maintain have undermined growth, creating a climate of insecurity and forcing workers to run harder just to stay in place.

The advisers said the economic campaign would begin in earnest this fall, after Mr. Dole announces his own economic policy package, probably about the time the Republican National Convention is held in August. The party's likely presidential nominee is expected to adopt a tax-cutting package as the centerpiece of a "pro-growth" economic platform.

The president often boasts of the economy's performance in creating more than 8 million jobs since he took office, most of them paying good wages. He says the current combination of low inflation and low unemployment with steady growth is one that no other administration has sustained since the 1960s.

Democrats said they viewed the Dole camp as shifting away from a strategy of hoping that the economy would weaken this year, which has not happened, to one of asking whether this is the best the economy can do — a question they said they are happy to debate.

"If they want to go head to head on the economic record, let's rock and roll," said Gene Sperling, an economic adviser to the president.

While Mr. Dole regularly criticizes Mr. Clinton for raising taxes and for not being truly committed to balancing the federal budget, he has only occasionally articulated broader economic themes. He has spoken only in passing about such issues as corporate downsizing, and has offered few specific prescriptions for improving the nation's long-term economic performance or calming worker anxiety.

Mr. Dole's advisers have floated a variety of proposals in the last two months, including an across-the-board tax cut and incentives to increase savings and investment. While the former Kansas senator is likely to adopt some form of tax cut, neither he nor his aides have indicated how they could lower taxes without calling for politically unpopular spending cuts or undermining his reputation for fiscal rectitude.

And while his advisers clearly see political opportunity in the anxiety felt by workers, they are likely to avoid any direct attacks on corporate America for laying off workers.

At times Mr. Dole has appeared uncomfortable in pressing economic themes. Last February, in the New Hampshire primary campaign, he said he was surprised that jobs and trade had become such big issues. Battling to save his candidacy from the early successes of Pat Buchanan's populist economic themes, Mr. Dole engaged in some tentative corporation-bashing over the issue of downsizing, but then dropped it.

But if Mr. Dole's own proposals remain in flux, his campaign already has settled on the themes it will use against Mr. Clinton: that although the nation has enjoyed some economic successes in the past few years, they are largely a legacy of Republican policies from the 1980s, and that the nation has been robbed of its full growth potential by the president's 1993 tax increase and his refusal last year to sign the balanced-budget legislation passed by the Republican-controlled Congress.

"It's no mystery what's holding America back," Mr. Dole said in a speech in Michigan earlier this month, one of just a handful he has devoted to economic themes. "It's the wrong-headed, outdated, liberal policies that can all be summed up in one word: Clintonomics. And you know one of the most amazing things about the present administration is they actually boast about the anemic, substandard growth their policies have created."

The Slovenian Vote: A Tiny Beachhead

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — The campaign to re-elect President Bill Clinton is determined not to let Bob Dole get away with anything.

Wherever the presumptive Republican presidential nominee may go on his campaign, the Clinton team intends to be there. So it was that the Clinton-Gore campaign team mobilized here in Cleveland to defend the president from Mr. Dole's attempted seduction of the Slovenian-American vote.

The president's team chose to play on a tiny political beachhead, upon which dwell fewer than 350,000 Americans of Slovenian descent. Slovenia is the smallest of the breakaway republics in the former Yugoslavia. Higher-ups in the Clinton command structure, however, insist that no group of voters is too small for rapid response.

"It doesn't matter how big the issue or how big the community is," says Joseph Lockhart, President Bill Clinton's campaign press secretary, "we are committed to making sure that things are kept in perspective."

That commitment was evident here Tuesday night after Mr. Dole paid a brief visit to the Slovenian National Home, a community center where Cleveland-area residents of Slovene descent gathered for the fifth anniversary of their homeland's independence from Yugoslavia.

Mr. Dole told the assembled Slovenian-Americans what a great bunch of people they are and what a great little country they come from. He also danced a few polka steps with Cecilia Dolgan, a Slovenian-American who sang the national anthem.

"God bless America. God bless Slovenia. And have a good time," Mr. Dole said.

Not one anti-Clinton slur, not one distortion of Mr. Clinton's record, not one partisan color marked Mr. Dole's speech. Nevertheless, when it was over and reporters squirreled for the exits, the Clinton team was primed and ready.

Strategically positioned in the foyer of the Slovenian National Home was Mary Boyle, president of the Cuyahoga Board of County Supervisors and a Clinton campaign activist who in the past 18 months has spoken on the president's behalf in 63 of the 88 Ohio counties.

She was armed — as all Clinton rapid-response personnel are wherever Mr. Dole's campaign plane touches down anywhere in the nation — with a press release.

"Slovenia has built the strongest economy and the most stable government of any former socialist bloc nation and, through President Clinton's leadership, the United States has been there to help Slovenia at every turn," the press release quoted Ms. Boyle as saying.

A Gander at Ganymede

Galileo Craft Zooms In on Biggest Jovian Moon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The Galileo spacecraft to Jupiter has swooped by Ganymede in a close encounter with the solar system's largest moon.

Galileo flew within 524 miles (838 kilometers) of the largest of Jupiter's moon Wednesday night while traveling at a speed of 7.8 kilometers per second (17,400 miles per hour), the U.S. space agency said.

"The data tell us that we had an excellent flyby," said a controller running the mission with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near Pasadena, California.

Ground control said that they had signals confirming the passage within 35 minutes of its happening, and said that the first data and photographs taken by Galileo would be transmitted to Earth in a few days. But the pictures will not be available to the public until July 10.

Galileo was unable to train one of its 10 instruments on Jupiter's giant moon. A glitch discovered Monday automatically shut down the energetic particle detector, which would have measured the composition of high-energy particles in Jupiter's radiation belt.

"Everyone was very excited, there are a lot of engineers and scientists who spent a career working on this mission, so tonight was a big pay off for a lot of people," said Frank O'Donnell, a spokesman for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Ganymede is one of four large moons of Jupiter that were first observed by the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei in 1610. It is the largest of the planet's 16 satellites and the largest moon in the solar system.

With a diameter of 3,629 miles — compared with 2,155 miles for Earth's moon — Ganymede is larger than the planet Mercury and three-quarters the size of Mars.

Scientists believe Ganymede may have shifting crustal plates similar to those that cause earthquake activity on Earth. It may have an iron or rock core sumberged beneath water and ice.

The Ganymede passage was the latest exploration for Galileo, which was launched on its $1.5 billion mission by space shuttle in 1989.

The 2½-ton orbiter arrived at Jupiter last December and released a suicide probe that parachuted into Jupiter's hot, dense atmosphere, relaying a 57-minute virtual weather report before it melted and vaporized. *(AP, AFP)*

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Around Bhopal's 'Well of Death,' a Macabre Sort of Living

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

BHOPAL, India — The visitors climbed atop the circular concrete rim, peered down and sniffed the deep dankness of the polluted well across the street from the closed Union Carbide plant. Almost immediately, voices cackling in Hindi interrupted. The visitors turned toward a group of young boys lined up along a nearby wall.

"This is the well of death," the boys said, laughing.

The macabre humor did not surprise the guide, an environmental activist who has frequented the Jayprakashnagar slum, where the accidental release of poisonous gas from the Union Carbide pesticide plant in 1984 continues to take lives.

When slum children play house, one child ends the game by pretending to release noxious gas, causing the others to start coughing before they fall to the ground and lie still, as if dead. It is a morbid game for a morbid place.

"How else do you cope with it?" asked Satinath Sarangi, the guide.

A dozen years after a toxic tragedy killed more than 4,000 people in Bhopal and damaged the health of 500,000 more, families still live just outside the barbed-wire fence surrounding the plant, which shut down after the methyl isocyanate gas was released. New slums have sprouted nearby on abandoned farmlands whose yields dropped sharply in the aftermath of the accident.

Mr. Sarangi and other activists have been working to focus attention on suspected contamination of the water and soil by toxic waste discharged from the plant. Potable municipal water flows from the taps in Jayprakashnagar each morning, according to residents, but for less than 30 minutes.

"There are so many water problems here," said Begum Bee. "We're helpless; we have to use water from the well."

Residents said they suspected two wells to be polluted. One is not used because the stone wall around it has collapsed, spilling dirt into the bottom. But water is still drawn from "the well of death."

"It's not used for drinking," said Babu Lal, a shopkeeper. "It's used for washing. It has a foul smell."

When other water is not available, residents fill their pots at a distant well rather than drink from the polluted one.

"Why would we want to drink it?" Mr. Lal asked. "We don't want to die."

Even washing with the well's water, he said, has caused minor health problems. While adults report a temporary itching and burning sensation, blisters have appeared on the tender skin of children.

The slum dwellers talked freely about their water problems, but they have grown weary of years of relentless questioning about gas-related deaths by government officials, medical researchers and journalists.

The nongovernmental organization that the guide leads, the Sambavna Trust, has been asking such sensitive questions carefully to compile medical information about the causes of recent deaths. To compensate for inadequate government record-keeping, the group has been using a medical questionnaire to conduct "verbal autopsies" by interviewing the people who last provided care for deceased persons.

The novel technique has been used in Africa to track such health problems as AIDS and establish infant mortality rates. Mr. Sarangi hopes to persuade Indian courts to admit the findings as evidence of further Union Carbide corporate liability.

Later this summer, the Sambavna Trust plans to set up a free clinic that will offer alternatives to the antibiotics, steroids and tranquilizers usually prescribed for ailing survivors of the gas leak. Instead of what he called "irrational medication," Mr. Sarangi said the clinic would offer other drug therapies, traditional Indian medicine and "cure by yoga."

On one side of the closed factory, which is being disassembled for resale, four deep pits that were once used to store chemical wastes are being filled with dirt. One has been sealed. A tractor has leveled the dry bottom of two others, ripping apart its black plastic liner.

The visitors watched as women and children from Atal Ayub Nagar, a shantytown built on abandoned farmland nearby, scrambled down the steep slopes to collect the plastic scraps, even though one study had found that the pits contain cancer-causing and liver-damaging agents.

Sultan Ahmed Khan walked away with a roll of plastic on his back.

"I'm taking it for my roof so the water doesn't come in," the 15-year-old said. "We bought new plastic but were running short of it."

"More contamination," Mr. Sarangi sighed.

The youth was scavenging the plastic to prepare for the monsoon rains, which also contribute to the pollution problems. Babulal Gaur, a former state minister, said the rains cause chemical residues to seep deeper into the soil.

Kabul Stunned By Ferocity of Rocket Attack To Bar Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — Even war-weary Kabul was shocked Thursday by the brutality of the Taleban rocket attack that was intended to stop Afghanistan's new prime minister from taking office, but left 64 dead.

The streets of the besieged city were eerily quiet 24 hours after the most deadly rocket attack in a year, which also left more than 138 civilians wounded, hospital staff sources said.

More than 138 civilians were wounded when about 300 rockets and artillery shells battered the city in a series of barrages that continued for most of Wednesday. The attack was launched by the Taleban militia, encamped around Kabul in a bid to disrupt the swearing in of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a defense official said.

Mr. Hekmatyar, a former guerrilla leader, arrived here Wednesday after signing a surprise deal allying himself with his former enemies in Kabul, in effect quitting the Supreme Coordination Council, an anti-government alliance that he had helped found.

Kabul's sparsely equipped hospitals were overflowing with patients brought in by taxis, private cars and wooden carts.

The dead included children, a pregnant woman and a man who received a direct hit from a rocket that did not explode but that crushed him.

Many shops and offices remained closed Thursday as inhabitants stayed home. A few rockets whistled into the city on Thursday, but witnesses said front lines were relatively quiet.

"I have not left my home the whole day in case I get caught under the rain of death," said an office clerk, who gave her name as Habiba. She was trapped in the basement of her downtown office for most of the attack.

"It is the worst rocket and shell attack I can remember in Kabul since March 1995 when the Taleban pounded us mercilessly for days," said a fuel vendor, Khan Habib.

A surgeon at one of the hospitals overwhelmed by casualties, said: "There were far more rockets coming in than in recent months and more innocent died or were injured than over the last three months combined."

The Taleban, which seeks to set up an Islamic state, have branded the Hekmatyar alliance with President Burhanuddin Rabbani as non-Islamic and illegitimate.

"The attack was a symbolic message designed to ruin the day and to remind the new central government that the fight is not yet over," an observer said of the assault, which was condemned by Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami and other factions. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Scourge of Communists In China: Corruption

Party Frets as It Celebrates 75th Year

Reuters

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party said Thursday that corruption stemming from the concentration of power in a few hands was one of the greatest scourges it faced as it celebrates its 75th year.

"From a look at the current situation, one can see that the circumstances are not optimistic for the struggle against corruption," said People's Daily, the official daily of the party that has ruled China since 1949.

The party was founded at a secret meeting of 12 delegates in a Shanghai girls' school in 1921.

In the third of five editorials marking the July 1 anniversary of the Communist Party, it said some party cadres had failed the test of 17 years of market-oriented economic reform.

These officials, members of a party that came to power on a wave of anger at the corruption of the Nationalists, had relaxed their standards and had even turned to crime, the newspaper said.

Leading cadres had great power, the editorial said, that they could use "to distribute and allocate the assets and riches of the state."

"Because of this, they become the targets of the sugar-coated bullets of some criminals," it added.

The newspaper quoted an adage popular among those who try to subvert party cadres: "Swap my money for your power, and then use your power to earn me even more money."

An editorial about corruption underlined the importance of the problem, which is so widespread that the official press carries almost daily reports of party and government officials caught lining their pockets.

The party chief and state president, Jiang Zemin, has said corruption is an evil that could topple 47 years of party rule and has made the issue a centerpiece of his policy.

Opinion polls show corruption has overtaken inflation as the chief grievance among China's 1.2 billion people, who complain openly about officials who misuse their positions.

Corruption has for centuries been a scourge of China, where bureaucrats traditionally earn a pittance. Since China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, launched ambitious market reforms in 1979, Communist cadres have seen their salaries inch up.

To eradicate graft, the People's Daily urged party cadres to learn from a new generation of socialist heroes: the deputy mayor of Beijing, Li Runwu, who died of a heart attack at his desk, and Kong Fansen, a party cadre who is said to have devoted his life to Tibet, where he died in a road accident.

Reuters

Chinese police escorting five drug offenders for execution after a public sentencing rally in Beijing.

In Drug War, China Executes 231 More

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — At least 231 people were executed and scores of others were condemned to death in a widespread crackdown on drug trafficking in China, according to tolls compiled from the official press Thursday.

The death sentences or life imprisonment terms were handed out Wednesday on the United Nations' international day against drugs.

A major crackdown on crime, called Operation Strike Hard, was launched in late April. Since then, nearly 1,000 people have been executed, according to incomplete tallies.

The Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, reported Thursday that 59 people were executed in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 32 in Yunnan Province, 32 in Guizhou Province and four in Fujian Province.

In Sichuan Province, an official at the provincial high court said 56 had been put to death Wednesday. Thirty-seven were executed in the booming southern coastal province of Guangdong, the Yangcheng Evening News reported.

Two were executed in Shanghai and seven sentenced to death in the neighboring province of Jiangsu, local press reports said. Beijing Daily said five traffickers were put to death in Beijing.

Most hearings were witnessed by a total of more than 1.75 million people, the Beijing Youth Daily reported.

In all, sentences were imposed in 27 of China's 30 provinces, said the deputy president of the Beijing high court, Liu Jiachen, adding that 939 cases were tried, with a total of 769 people given either the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Operation Strike Hard has led to at least 650 deaths between late April and mid-June, according to the human rights group Amnesty International. The Chinese media has been putting daily bulletins of sentencings and executions.

Vietnam's Ruling Party Slates New Politburo on Congress's Eve

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Vietnam's top Communist officials laid the final groundwork Thursday for a leadership shake-up and a five-year policy plan at the weekend showcase party congress.

A closed-door meeting of the powerful party Central Committee nominated in secret the names of a new inner Politburo, the country's top policy-making body.

Political sources said the new 19-member lineup included both young technocrats and old-guard revolutionaries and retained 10 members of the current 17-man body.

As expected, the leadership triumvirate — General Secretary Do Muoi, President Le Duc Anh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet — was included.

New members included the reformist Ho Chi Minh City party chief, Truong Tan Sang, and the first woman ever named to the body, Nguyen Thi Xuan My of the party's Control Commission.

In addition to the Politburo line-up, details emerged Thursday of an intended policy course over the next five years.

An unofficial translation of the party's policy blueprint contained pledges to establish a stock market and to enshrine the rights of the private sector.

But the plan ruled out privatization of state-owned enterprises, which it described as the levers of rapid economic growth, and said the state and party apparatus should be reinforced.

Prime Minister Li Peng, who is heading a group from China, is to address the congress, which opens Friday and closes Monday.

His visit marks closer relations between the Communist parties that once described themselves as being as "close as teeth and lips" until ideological rifts turned smiles into snarls. *(Reuters, AFP)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

Japan Loses Bid for Whaling

ABERDEEN, Scotland — Japan lost another battle Thursday in its long fight to win approval for traditional whaling communities to kill 50 whales in spite of a worldwide ban.

The International Whaling Commission rejected Japan's perennial appeal by a vote of 16 to 8 at its annual conference.

Japan objects to the 1986 nonbinding ban on commercial whaling and campaigns for a return to hunting sustainable populations of whale. It kills several hundred whales each year under a provision for research. *(AP)*

Friend of Suu Kyi Dies in Jail

RANGOON — Burma's military regime on Thursday played down the death of a friend of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who had been sentenced to three years in jail for owning unauthorized telephones and fax machines. The obituary published in state newspapers did not say that he died in prison.

James Leander Nichols, 65, an Anglo-Burmese businessman, died of a stroke Saturday, a few weeks after he began serving his prison sentence. There were no suggestions of foul play, but several nations said harsh prison conditions had probably contributed to his death. Burma's military government approved a request Thursday to hold a memorial service for Mr. Nichols.

Government sources, meanwhile, claimed that all but three of 262 supporters of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi rounded up last month in efforts to prevent a key party congress had been freed. But Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party said that 69 were still believed detained. *(AP)*

Japan Owns Up in Textbooks

TOKYO — Japanese schoolbooks now devote more pages than they did before to Japan's aggression on other Asian countries before and during World War II, according to a government survey published Thursday.

For the first time, all seven history books for 12- to 15-year-old carried references to Asian women forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese military, the Education Ministry said.

One of the history books authorized by the ministry said: "The Japanese military forced Korean and Chinese women to accompany soldiers to front lines and treated them badly." *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong, speaking to a conference that is focusing on the colony's one-year countdown to its return to China, scheduled for June 30 next year: "If China allows the people of Hong Kong the high degree of autonomy they have been promised, then Hong Kong could become the world's most successful financial and business centre. Hong Kong could emulate London's success during the 19th century and New York's success in this century." *(Reuters)*

Chi Haotian, China's defense minister, telling a Pentagon official, Undersecretary of Defense Walter P. Slocombe, that the theory that China poses a military threat is a "colossal absurdity": "China wants friendship and cooperation with all the countries across the world." *(AP)*

Last of Vietnamese Refugees Leaves Singapore for Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Watched by scores of policemen, the last 99 Vietnamese refugees in Singapore were flown home Thursday, making Singapore the first country in the region to have expelled all its Vietnamese "boat people."

An additional 24,000 Vietnamese refugees still remain in the region, including about 15,000 in Hong Kong, said Danilo Bautista, the Singapore liaison officer of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The 99 Vietnamese had sought asylum in other countries, but were denied on the grounds that they were fleeing poverty rather than political persecution.

Mr. Bautista said that after long discussions with officials, the remaining boat people agreed to return home voluntarily.

"This is a genuine voluntary return," he told reporters, rejecting suggestions that many might be reluctant to go back for fear of persecution.

Mr. Bautista's statement could not be independently confirmed. The Singapore government refused to let reporters interview the Vietnamese before their departure.

Their camp on the northern shore of Singapore had been shut earlier under a United Nations plan to stop assistance for the boat people by June 30.

Nearly 900,000 Vietnamese fled their homeland following the 1975 fall of South Vietnam to the Communist North in the Vietnam War. *(AP, AFP)*

TRADE: *Clinton and Hashimoto Talk, but Progress Is Still Slow*

Continued from Page 1

gain nearly 31 percent of the Japanese market. The U.S. fear is that without such a deal the Japanese would return to traditional domestic-supplier arrangements.

"We are very concerned about what will happen if this agreement ends and we don't have anything in its place," said the U.S. official, who requested anonymity. "If the situation deteriorates and there is no agreement in place, then no one benefits and the possibilities of trade conflict become very real."

Japanese officials said they saw no need for a new accord between governments.

"Over the past few years the world semiconductor market has changed," a Japanese official said. "No, we think the market should be left to function."

The Japanese official, meanwhile, criticized trade barriers erected by the European Union, which in turn is clamoring to join the U.S.-Japanese bilateral trade accord.

Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said the Union wanted to join a broader accord with the United States and Japan and would then proceed to lower its own tariff barriers on semiconductors as part of a more global deal.

Ms. Barshefsky, meanwhile, said she was worried about European "backsliding" on promises to liberalize the telecommunications market since those trade talks broke down in late April and the deadline was extended to next February. "What we have actually seen among the member states is backsliding," she said, singling out France, Germany and Spain.

Sir Leon called Ms. Barshefsky's remarks "grandstanding" and said they were "just for effect." He added that the United States would have to improve its offers as would the European Union, and he noted that he and Ms. Barshefsky were calling jointly for all countries to improve their telecommunications market-opening offers by December.

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EUROPE

Supplier to 'Eternal' Client Makes Confession Less Painful

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MASER, Italy — For centuries, the people who built and decorated Roman Catholic churches paid little attention to comfort. A church was a place of worship and of beauty, it could be ornate or it could be austere, but the sore knees of the faithful were never taken into account.

In 1956, Paolo Lion, then finishing school in the Veneto region in northeastern Italy, came up with an idea so simple and obvious as to be downright revolutionary: the padded kneeler.

"I noticed when I went to Mass that women would bring cushions from home to kneel on," said Mr. Lion, now 52. "So I came up with a cushion that could be placed along the prie-dieu."

From that simple notion, which he quickly patented, was born Genuflex, the name of Mr. Lion's family-owned company. Four decades later, with 40 employees, it is Italy's leading manufacturer of church furniture, with annual sales equivalent to $4.3 million and a line of products that runs from simple pews to soundproofed confessionals with built-in climate controls.

The story of Genuflex is typical of the Veneto, a region of small entrepreneurs whose economic boom last year was fueled in part by a devalued Italian lira, but also by the ingredients that went into Genuflex — owner-management, targeted marketing and an Italian sense of style that works as well for the interiors of churches as it does for interior design.

Once he settled into his market niche, Mr. Lion discovered that many of Italy's 95,000 Catholic churches were ready to take a new look at their old furniture.

With their lead-lined walls, double doors, heating, cooling and ventilation systems and a special screen to block spit and bad breath, Genuflex confessionals have little in common with the creaky, musty, old-fashioned boxes where churchgoers knelt in darkness to whisper their sins into the ear of the parish priest.

And Catholic priests have found that people prefer comfort and light when they confess.

"The new confessionals lend themselves to changing times," said the Reverend Vittorio Freschi, the recently retired parish priest at the village church here in Maser, where Mr. Lion has donated two new confessionals. "People had become indifferent to confessions. There was a certain coldness to it. Now if they want, they can talk face to face."

A deluxe model, which sells for almost $8,000, offers lighting, a place for the parishioner to sit as well as kneel, and an opening in the wall for those who don't care for the secrecy of the traditional screen. The entire structure is soundproofed, even the keyhole.

"We have taken the antique confessionals, which were oppressive, places of sins, spoken and unspoken, where there was no dialogue, and we have transformed them into places where you can talk," Mr. Lion said.

"Priests tell me that they have had an increase in people coming to confess with these new confessionals. Everything needs its proper place, and people feel more at ease in my confessionals."

Mr. Lion has competitors, but his is the only company to devote itself to church furniture.

"My secret," he said, "is that I go out there and sell." And what he has discovered is a church that is changing, at least in appearance, as priests vie to make their churches more attractive, more home-like.

For those churches that do not want new furniture, he has offered restoration services done by teams of restorers who fan out to churches around the country, repairing antique pews and confessionals on the spot, with a minimum of disruption to the daily workings of the parish.

Today, the Genuflex catalogue offers clients 30 pew models (ranging from modern to old-fashioned, with or without padded, hinged kneelers), three models of sacristies, a portable altar, a portable baptistry with a thermostat that sets the water temperature at tepid, and 20 models of confessionals — ranging from a simple box to Baroque or Romanesque.

And with confessionals in the cathedrals of Pisa and Lucca, a new sacristy in Syracuse and pews in part of St. Peter's in Rome, Mr. Lion has reason to be grateful for his clients' trust.

"The church is a good client, they pay on time, although they are poorer than they used to be," he said. "It is a good client and an eternal one, which I, unfortunately, am not."

Italy Blocks Extradition to U.S., Citing Death Penalty

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Challenging American criminal justice on human rights grounds, Italy's constitutional court Thursday blocked the extradition to the United States of an Italian wanted in Florida on first-degree murder charges because Florida law includes capital punishment among the possible penalties.

In its unanimous ruling, the court effectively declared unconstitutional legal provisions that had permitted Italy, which does not allow the death penalty, to extradite suspected criminals to countries that do, provided there were assurances that capital punishment would not be applied.

In so doing, it overturned a decision taken by the Italian government late last year to extradite Pietro Venezia, who is sought for the murder in 1993 of a Florida tax official.

The ruling, written by Judge Francesco Guizzi, served to underscore once again the broad gap in public sentiment about capital punishment in the United States and among its closest political allies.

Mr. Venezia, who owned an Italian restaurant in Miami Beach, is accused of having shot to death the tax official, David Bonham, after he froze Mr. Venezia's bank account for failing to make court-ordered payments in a tax-evasion case.

Mr. Venezia later fled to his hometown of Laterza, in southern Italy, where he was arrested and held by Italian police pending extradition proceedings.

Mary Cagle, the Dade County prosecutor who sought Mr. Venezia's extradition and had agreed to forgo the death penalty, said, "I just don't think there's any justice there."

Asked what her next step would be, she said: "We'll let the family know. They're devastated."

But Giovanni Leone, a former Italian president who had taken up Mr. Venezia's cause, described the decision as "one of historic character that does honor to Italy."

Opposition to the death penalty has traditionally been the domain of leftist parties in Italy. Ersilia Salvato, the newly elected deputy speaker of the Senate and a member of the Communist Refoundation party, called the ruling a "stupendous victory."

German Workers Rally Ahead of Austerity Vote

Reuters

BOCHUM, Germany — More than 200,000 workers protested across Germany on Thursday against Chancellor Helmut Kohl's austerity and deregulation measures a day before Parliament was due to pass key parts of the plan.

The largest union, the steelworkers grouping IG Metall, said workers held brief work stoppages, formed human chains and took part in car processions in a follow-up to a rally in Bonn this month attended by 350,000 people.

The main targets of the demonstrators' anger were measures set for passage that would raise the retirement age for women and cut sick pay and workers' protection from dismissal.

The chairman of IG Metall, Klaus Zwickel, said the measures threatened to dismantle the welfare state, the basis of decades of consensus between government, workers and employers.

He urged the government to restart talks with the unions on their idea of an "Alliance for Jobs," offering pay restraint in return for job creation as a way of combating unemployment, at a postwar record of about 4 million.

"Anyone who thinks cozying up to the forces of capital is more important than the Alliance for Jobs must expect to keep facing the consequences," he told demonstrators in this western city.

In three factories belonging to Volkswagen, Europe's biggest car manufacturer, 25,000 workers briefly halted production. Work also stopped for a short time at the home of the General Motors subsidiary Adam Opel.

Lutz Freitag, a board member of the DAG white-collar union, said the government cut welfare spending by about 10 percent between 1982 and 1989 without creating jobs.

"On the contrary, there was a dramatic rise in mass unemployment," he said.

Peter Hintze, general secretary of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said the unions' tough talk would not create jobs.

"We will only achieve more employment if we attain greater flexibility, a cautious reduction of welfare costs and improved opportunities for people to become self-reliant," he said.

Klaus Murmann, head of the BDA employers federation, accused the unions of endangering social stability.

The German central bank president, Hans Tietmeyer, said that he did not believe the austerity package amounted to the abolition of the welfare state and that he hoped Bonn would not be diverted from deregulating working practices.

Frank Beierman/The Associated Press

IT MUST BE SUMMER — Citizens in Quimper, in Brittany, taking artichokes dumped by farmers upset by low prices as European unrest brought German rallies against an austerity plan and Italian blockades against imports.

Turkish Troops Attack Kurds in North Iraq

Reuters

TUNCELI, Turkey — Thousands of Turkish troops backed by air power poured into northern Iraq on Thursday and killed five Kurdish Workers Party guerrillas, military officials said.

"It is the biggest cross-border operation in the past four months or so," an official said.

Twelve battalions of commandos plus police special forces crossed the border in a five-pronged attack from Hakkari Province, the officials said. A Turkish battalion comprises at least 500 soldiers.

Paris Mayor's Home Is Searched in Party-Funds Probe

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — An investigating magistrate searched the home of Mayor Jean Tiberi of Paris on Thursday as part of a probe into illegal financing of the governing party, Rally for the Republic.

Judge Eric Halphen has been investigating kickbacks paid by firms on contracts awarded by city hall's public housing department, which Mr. Tiberi used to head.

The former assistant director-general of the department, François Ciolina, himself indicted by Judge Halphen for false invoices, recently alleged that Mr. Tiberi, a close associate of President Jacques Chirac, had played a key role in choosing among bidders.

He also revealed that Mr. Tiberi's son Dominique had been allocated a publicly owned apartment in Paris in 1989 and that 1.5 million francs ($300,000) was spent renovating it. Mr. Halphen recommended that the mayor be prosecuted for conflict of interest and his son for complicity, but the case of the apartment was removed from Mr. Halphen's jurisdiction although he kept control of the investigation into party finances.

Leaders of the opposition Socialist Party have denounced Justice Minister Jacques Toubon, accusing him of burying the apartment scandal. At the time the apartment was awarded to Dominique Tiberi for a modest rent, Mr. Chirac was mayor of Paris and Mr. Tiberi was his deputy in charge of housing, before taking over as mayor when Mr. Chirac ran for president last year.

Pact Clears Way for New Czech Cabinet

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Leaders of the center-right coalition agreed Thursday on the shape of the new government, allotting half the country's ministries to Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus's party and splitting the others between the two junior partners.

The agreement ended weeks of tortuous negotiations following inconclusive elections earlier this month.

Mr. Klaus, the chairman of the Civic Democratic Party, and leaders of the two other coalition members celebrated the signing of the agreement with Champagne.

"We are very happy to have signed this coalition agreement," Mr. Klaus said. "We hope it will serve well in the coming months and years."

The Civic Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Civic Democratic Alliance took three weeks to reach agreement after the coalition narrowly lost its parliamentary majority in elections in June. The center-right coalition won 99 of the 200 seats in the elections. The Social Democrats won 61 seats but were unable to form a government for lack of allies, since the other two parties, the Communists and extreme-right Republicans, are shunned by the political mainstream.

But the Social Democrats' strong showing in the elections forced Mr. Klaus's coalition to accept some of the opposition's demands to alleviate hardships associated with the transition to a market economy.

In particular, the opposition called for strengthening the role of the state, slowing privatization, softening changes in the health care system, providing more state support to housing programs and pursuing a more generous social policy in general.

Eight ministries, including finance, foreign affairs and interior will be held by Mr. Klaus's party. The other eight will be divided equally between the two other coalition members.

Bonemeal Ban Is Urged

Reuters

PARIS — A report commissioned by the French government urges a ban on all British animal feed containing bonemeal, the daily newspaper Le Monde reported Thursday.

The report by a panel of scientists, delivered to Prime Minister Alain Juppé, says feed containing bonemeal from British cows is the main potential source of contamination in herds with "mad cow" disease.

France bans bonemeal feed for cattle but it is allowed for pigs and chickens.

BRIEFLY *EUROPE*

Islamist Makes Gain in Turkey

ANKARA — Necmettin Erbakan edged closer Thursday to becoming Turkey's first Islamist prime minister despite a further delay in coalition negotiations.

The conservative True Path Party backed the bid of its leader, Tansu Ciller, to form a government with Mr. Erbakan, head of the Welfare Party, known as RP.

"There was favorable reaction toward a coalition with RP," a deputy, Ismail Kose, said after a party strategy meeting on government talks with Islamists. *(Reuters)*

Irish Leader Vows a Crime War

DUBLIN — Prime Minister John Bruton, stunned by the gangland murder of an award-winning crime reporter, Veronica Guerin, promised Thursday to crack down against the leaders of the drug underworld.

"Nobody is untouchable and nobody will be allowed to be untouchable," he declared in Parliament. "Sooner or later they will face charges in the courts."

The murder of the reporter, shot in her car at a traffic light, threw a spotlight on her award-winning work in exposing and interviewing gang leaders. *(Reuters)*

French Probe Head of Charity

PARIS — Anti-fraud police, investigating charges that the former head of France's largest cancer research foundation misused donations, placed him under formal investigation Thursday. Jacques Crozemarie, former president of the Association for Cancer Research, was ordered jailed pending further developments in the probe. *(AP)*

Greek Prime Minister Sets Sights

ATHENS — Prime Minister Costas Simitis vowed to resign his post if he fails to be elected president of the governing Socialist Party at a congress.

"If I am not elected president of the movement, I will resign as prime minister," he told 5,000 delegates who gathered to elect a new party leader.

The Panhellenic Socialist Movement is choosing a new leader to replace the party founder, Andreas Papandreou, who died Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

LYON: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, attends the Group of Seven summit.

COPENHAGEN: Ritt Bjerregaard, environment commissioner, discusses the issue of environment and pesticides during the "Second International Weed Control Congress."

HAVANA: A European Parliament's delegation is making a visit to Cuba. *Sources: Agence Europe, AFP*

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CLASS: *In English Sports, Check the Spectators*

Continued from Page 1

Germany will play the Czech Republic for the championship on Sunday.

The soccer championship and the tennis tournament are only the brightest lights in a sports firmament that has suddenly descended upon England. In the space of two weeks, there are toff events that include a major cricket tournament with India, the races at Ascot, the rowing regatta at Henley, and the Queen's Cup in polo.

It would not take our intrepid explorer long to discover the cause of the schism at the heart of English sports fanaticism.

"Class," said Rogan Taylor, director of the soccer research unit at Liverpool University. "Class provides the intense dynamic of sports in England. That's why there's this enormous gulf. It's chalk and cheese."

Codified soccer, which began in England in 1863, came out of Eton, Harrow, and Marlborough, and was at first aristocratic, Mr. Taylor noted. Then, within 15 years, it "got mugged" by the Lancashire working class.

"It became the sport of all the rural people sucked into the mills and towns of the north from the 1870s to the 1890s," Mr. Taylor said. "The football clubs provided them with a second identity."

He paused to reflect on how the class divide sometimes escapes those caught up in it.

"English people go abroad and they're always surprised to find football grounds in the center of town," he said. "They have swimming pools and tennis courts around them. And they say: Why did it never develop like that at home? If you think people who play tennis in England would have anything to do with people who play football, you're in cloud-cuckoo-land."

A 22-year-old man named Eddie, from Manchester, whose face was painted pale white with red stripes and who did as a consequence have a chalklike appearance, was asked before England's soccer defeat why he was waving a giant Union Jack at the base of Lord Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square with such pugnacious abandon. "It's me country," he explained.

Jingoistic sentiments are not expressed at Wimbledon, where British players did well in men's singles on the opening day, seven of them moving to the second round. The announcers maintained a nationality-neutral hushed tone, and the crowd was largely silent during the thwak, thwak, thwak of the matches as the evening shadow crept across the court.

It doesn't do to register reactions. And besides, many of the Season's sporting events involve more than sport, explained Skodina Kenny, a resident of London's exclusive Belgravia, on her way to Ladies Day at Ascot.

"I go because it's a show," she said. "I've been going for 25 years and I see people I don't see all year. It's fun to wear your flower hat. It's fun to meet in the bar and have a Pimms and to bet on horses whether you win or not. This is the social event of the year."

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Bomb in Saudi Arabia

Risks of Leadership

The pictures by now are horrifyingly familiar: the sheared-off walls, the gaping rooms, the twisted slabs of concrete. Beirut, Oklahoma City, now Khobar Towers. A terrorist truck bomb in eastern Saudi Arabia has claimed the lives of 19 U.S. servicemen and wounded hundreds more. The familiar words come to mind — shameful, cowardly — but they do not ease the families' grief nor make the blow more comprehensible. Once again a strong nation confronts its vulnerability.

"Anyone who attacks one American attacks every American, and we protect and defend our own," President Bill Clinton said on Wednesday. The first order of business is to apprehend the criminals and prevent a recurrence. Mr. Clinton dispatched a team of 40 FBI experts to assist in the search, and the military sent experts of its own. In order not to interfere with that investigation, the president rightly decided, at least for now, against a personal visit. The Saudi government offered a reward of nearly $2.7 million for information leading to the capture of those responsible, a proper sign of the seriousness with which it approaches this crime.

Preventing a recurrence is more complex and inevitably will demand an analysis of what went wrong in this case. In Beirut the United States first encountered this horrible modern-day weapon. Last November's attack in Riyadh provided the first indication of vulnerability within Saudi Arabia. This time the U.S. Defense Department was forewarned; the threat was known. Measures had in fact been taken that may have kept the attack from being more costly than it was; the bomb detonated outside the housing complex perimeter. But investigators will rightly ask whether the perimeter was properly located and whether other measures should have been in place.

Down the road there may also come a time to question how best to help achieve stability in Saudi Arabia, which is pressed by fundamentalist discontent, by uncertainties of succession and by accusations of corruption and misspent wealth and failure to reform. When President Clinton said that the attack "underscores the struggle of all those who share tolerance and freedom and security," it was hard to see how more than one of those values applied to the Saudi regime. But whatever judgments have been made about U.S. policy in the Gulf cannot be questioned based on this attack. Terrorism cannot dictate the mission.

This is, rather, time to reflect once again on the risks and burdens of world leadership, the benefits of which Americans tend to take for granted. As the attack on New York City's World Trade Center showed, even civilians are not exempt from such risks today. But the heaviest burden still falls, as it always has, on the military — at Khobar and all around the world.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Uneasy Partnership

The deadly terrorist bombing in Saudi Arabia must not be allowed to undermine one of America's most important yet most vulnerable international partnerships. But in responding to the blast, Bill Clinton should not gloss over the hard issues that make relations with the Saudi monarchy awkward and difficult to manage. The first issue that requires thorough review is the security of U.S. military units in Saudi Arabia, a joint responsibility of U.S. and Saudi security forces.

The guarded and barricaded apartment complex in Dhahran, not far from an air base used by U.S. pilots and their support crews, appears to have been protected against the kind of direct hit that destroyed the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983; in that attack, a suicide bomber crashed a truck packed with explosives into the building. But in Dhahran the damage was done by a gasoline tanker carrying a bomb that exploded outside the secured perimeter of the residential compound, some 35 meters away but still close enough to shear the side off a large apartment building, killing 19 Americans and injuring hundreds of others. The method of attack was not unlike that used in the Oklahoma City bombing last year, and Pentagon security experts should have been more alert to the danger posed by powerful truck bombs detonated near, but not within, high-rise buildings.

The adequacy of intelligence-gathering in Saudi Arabia must also be examined. The best defense against terrorism is early warning. In Lebanon 13 years ago, there was disastrously little coordination between U.S. intelligence agencies and the marines, and between the Lebanese and U.S. governments. President Clinton needs to find out if there has been sufficient effort by U.S. and Saudi agencies to monitor and penetrate terrorist groups in Saudi Arabia since the bombing of an American-run military compound in Riyadh last November.

The danger of another attack has been especially acute since last month's beheading of four Saudi men convicted of involvement in the first bombing. U.S. officials are justifiably unhappy that the Saudi government ended its inquiry into the November attack without fully exploring the case and the threat to U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia. An investigation of Tuesday's bombing must determine whether the Pentagon and Saudi authorities adequately increased security after the U.S. Embassy received calls last month threatening retaliation for the executions.

The presence of U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia remains a sensitive and volatile issue in the Muslim kingdom. Until Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, Saudi rulers prohibited the long-term basing of U.S. troops, fearing fundamentalist opposition. Even now the Americans are considered an unwelcome necessity for the defense of Saudi Arabia and its oil resources. Americans must be satisfied that the safety of their countrymen in Saudi Arabia has not been compromised by Saudi leaders fearful of provoking fundamentalists.

The synchronization of U.S. and Saudi interests and customs has always been difficult. America's reliance on Saudi oil and Saudi Arabia's need for U.S. military protection have produced a level of mutual dependence that is not healthy for either country.

The bombing is a jolting reminder that Saudi Arabia is not immune to terrorism and that the authoritarian monarchy, for all its power and wealth, may not be able to prevent a dangerously destabilizing Islamic militancy in the kingdom. The interests that bring together the United States and Saudi Arabia are powerful and undeniable, but as Washington mourns its dead it must not overlook the differences.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Anti-Explosion Treaty Would Be a First Step

By Josh Handler

AMSTERDAM — The future of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty under negotiation in Geneva hangs in the balance. Whatever the outcome of these negotiations, which are supposed to be concluded this Friday, India's support for a global treaty banning nuclear explosions will be crucial. Indian support will also be vital in achieving the future elimination of nuclear arms.

Yet India's position has become counterproductive to achieving the very goal of nuclear disarmament that it claims to promote.

New Delhi has seemingly taken a very principled stand at the Geneva talks. It has insisted that the treaty include a firm commitment to nuclear disarmament within specific time frames by the five declared nuclear powers — the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France. Only then would India sign the current draft.

However, New Delhi's position is looking more and more like posturing.

After close to 40 years of intermittent negotiations, it is well understood that the test ban treaty will not result in any reductions of nuclear arms. Nor will it end the reliance of the major powers on nuclear weapons for their security.

But the treaty would stop nuclear testing and the resulting environmental contamination that it causes. It would also make it harder for the nuclear powers, and aspiring nuclear powers, to develop new nuclear arms.

It is clear that the treaty, regardless of its language, can be only a first step toward more substantive nuclear disarmament. There are still 21,000 nuclear weapons in the world today, 95 percent of them in the hands of the United States and Russia. Obviously, further steps are needed to eliminate those weapons.

To insist that the test ban treaty accomplish this task, as India has been doing at this late stage in the negotiations, is not principled but cynical. In fact, blocking the treaty hinders efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals.

If India is serious about ridding the world of nuclear weapons, it should be putting forward constructive proposals on how to do so. It should be advocating that Russia ratify START-2, the second phase of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, so that thousands more U.S. and Russian nuclear warheads can be destroyed. It should also be calling for a START-3 treaty.

India could join Russia in calling for removal of overseas-based nuclear weapons, including the hundreds of U.S. atomic arms in Europe. India could insist that the production of all new nuclear weapons systems be halted.

The United States and Russia must decide in the next few years whether they will build an expensive new generation of nuclear-armed strategic submarines. This is a ripe target for cancellation, a step that would help free the seas of the thousands of nuclear weapons still deployed on submarines.

India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974 and is wary of China's and Pakistan's nuclear intentions, will not benefit from a nuclear arms race in South Asia. India, Pakistan and China are three of the countries that have most to gain from the test ban treaty. The treaty would increase their security, save them billions of dollars in developing new nuclear weapons and help them avoid extensive and costly radioactive pollution to clean up afterward (if the U.S. and Russian experience is any guide).

It may give India satisfaction to complain that an international double standard exists: Nuclear weapons are all right for some countries but not for others. But New Delhi should not continue to threaten to join the nuclear club if further steps toward nuclear disarmament are not taken. Two wrongs don't make a right.

A treaty prohibiting all nuclear explosions would be a first step toward getting the nuclear powers to give up more weapons. Any delay to the treaty would delay the day when the world is freed of the threat of nuclear arms.

The writer is Greenpeace International's disarmament coordinator, based in Washington. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Smuggling People Into Rich Countries Is a Growth Industry

By Paul J. Smith

HONOLULU — The rising tide of international migration is spawning a sinister trade. Human smugglers, ranging from unscrupulous individuals to organized transnational crime groups, are earning billions of dollars a year by sneaking hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants across international borders.

Their growing success is transforming human smuggling into one of the most profitable criminal enterprises, one that governments are only beginning to understand and confront.

Human smugglers are active in virtually every part of the world, but their most popular and profitable destinations are Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Smugglers are moving thousands of illegal immigrants from Asia, Africa and the Middle East into Europe every month on ships, planes and trucks along such routes as Morocco to Spain, Albania to Italy, Turkey to Greece, the Czech Republic to Germany and the Baltic States to Scandinavia.

Western Europe's human smuggling crisis sparked a major diplomatic row in April between Turkey and Greece after a Greek patrol boat fired on a Turkish fishing vessel believed to be carrying Iranian refugees into Greece. Turkey protested that the Greek action took place in Turkish waters. Athens accused Ankara of "harboring slave traders" by turning a blind eye to the smugglers.

A major factor behind the growth of human smuggling into Europe has been the transformation of the former Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact region into a giant immigrant trafficking corridor. Porous borders, the rise of organized crime and the decline of civil authority have all conspired to turn the region into a smugglers' paradise.

Russia acts as a "holding depot" for up to 200,000 illegal immigrants at any one time awaiting transport to the West, while Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova have become transit points as thousands of the migrants pass through on their way to the West.

Eastern Europe, too, is a major springboard for smuggling into both Western Europe and the United States. Russian gangs or their agents fly illegal immigrants from Lithuania into Poland in small planes. In Hungary, smugglers prefer to carry groups of several dozen migrants at a time in trucks or vans.

The United States and to a lesser extent Canada rival Western Europe as popular destinations for human smugglers. U.S. authorities estimate that at least 100,000 illegal immigrants are smuggled into the country each year, with about half coming from Asia. Two major gateways are the Central America-Mexico corridor and the Caribbean region.

East Asia is the third major axis of the global trade in humans. Smugglers operating from Thailand move an estimated 2,000 Thai and non-Thai immigrants to third countries each month. To the south, smugglers use the Straits of Malacca to bring thousands of job-seeking Indonesians into Malaysia every year.

But the prime smuggling destination in East Asia is Japan, with its high wages and living standards. On an almost weekly basis, Japanese officials are uncovering sea- or air-based human smuggling directed at their country from China and elsewhere in the region.

Some countries have responded to the growth of migrant trafficking by declaring it a security threat. When confronted with a succession of Chinese smuggling ships in 1993, U.S. officials described alien smuggling as a security concern. Subsequently, President Bill Clinton ordered the National Security Council to direct the U.S. response.

Malaysian officials also view migrant trafficking as a security issue and have threatened to use their Internal Security Act, allowing detention of suspects without trial, to fight the practice. Britain and Poland say they will use their intelligence agencies to counter the human trade.

But the view that human smuggling poses a security and crime threat overlooks the fundamental forces that drive it. Population growth, unemployment and rising economic disparities between and within countries are fueling an unprecedented wave of international migration. Smuggling is simply becoming its modus operandi.

Many countries are finding that attempts to keep immigrants out may ultimately play into the hands of the traffickers.

In 1994, Czech officials noticed an apparent correlation between tighter visa restrictions and an increase in human smuggling. Similarly, when the United States tightened immigration barriers against Mexico last year, Mexican smugglers cashed in by raising their fees.

The continuing growth of human trafficking around the world suggests that the forces behind this unwelcome form of migration cannot be stopped by laws or physical barriers alone.

As a long as people are pessimistic about their future, they will look to migration, no matter what the risks, as their only viable option. And waiting to assist them will be the professional smugglers.

The writer, an adjunct fellow with the Pacific Forum/CSIS in Honolulu, directs its project on migrant trafficking. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Bringing Humanitarian News Into Prime Time

By Emma Bonino

BRUSSELS — What does it take for a humanitarian crisis to make it into prime time slots on radio or television?

Deaths are essential, preferably hundreds of them in places that have not captured media attention before. News is by definition new.

Immediacy is highly prized, too. With the advent of increasingly sophisticated means of transmission, we have been able to watch real-time images of snipers in ex-Yugoslavia, or Liberian faction fighters bearing trophies such as severed heads or hands.

At times journalists may knowingly or unknowingly set their own agendas, which end up influencing the shape of humanitarian intervention and diplomatic action.

We see images of chaos, of degradation, of human suffering beyond our imagination. It can make thrilling television as stations compete for ratings.

"News" as a category has a limited objective. What I feel is often lacking is the kind of analysis that improves understanding of what is going on. How did things come to this? What is the international community doing about it? What could the solutions be?

As European commissioner for humanitarian affairs, part of my job is to encourage a broader range of imaginative and responsible coverage of humanitarian issues. That is why I am launching Europe's first television and radio awards project for coverage of humanitarian affairs.

For the past year and a half I have been responsible for the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), which provides funding for independent organizations delivering aid to victims of natural and man-made disasters. Last year the office gave funding worth more than $800 million to projects in more than 60 countries outside the European Union.

Our partners include specialist agencies of the United Nations, the Red Cross family and nongovernmental organizations like Doctors Without Borders and Save the Children.

I have witnessed the plight of victims of conflict and disaster, not just in the Third World but in Europe, too. Humanitarian crises are no longer confined to countries that we used to associate with development issues.

It has become commonplace to say that humanitarian aid is no substitute for political action to solve crisis. That has been my position since I took on this job. But when crises flare up, we cannot remain passive witnesses. Delivering the means of survival is the least we can do.

I became aware that for every humanitarian crisis that made it into the headlines, there were dozens that went unnoticed. Public response to crises that people feel they know about is often overwhelmingly generous. But if people don't know, they don't care, they don't respond. Why should they?

Part of the humanitarian office's job is to act as a watchdog, monitoring the state of the world. Few people in the European Union realize that through tax contributions they last year supported humanitarian relief in Tajikistan, Somalia, Sudan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and famine-stricken North Korea.

Our ability to support humanitarian organizations depends on money being available. That ultimately depends on the public recognizing the importance of meeting such needs and endorsing our actions.

Public support in combating what one might call donor fatigue depends on access to quality information about humanitarian issues. But television and radio coverage of humanitarian issues outside the main news bulletins is dwindling throughout Europe. Television stations are under commercial pressure to broadcast material to capture big audiences, or programs attractive to advertisers.

The sidelining of documentary and current affairs programs about humanitarian issues is also due to the lack of interest among the owners and directors of broadcasting companies. There are plenty of journalists eager to make programs, and plenty of stories out there.

As well as bringing the issues to the attention of the public, we seek by the awards to offer greater recognition for journalists, directors and producers able to communicate humanitarian issues in imaginative, accurate and moving ways.

The European Union is about people as well as business.

The writer, European commissioner for humanitarian affairs, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune. Details about the awards and entry forms are available from ECHO Awards Secretariat, Media Natura, 21 Tower Street, London WC2H 9NS.

Other Comment

Corruption in the System

Corruption has little to do with ethnic, racial or religious identity. Almost always it is the result of an overbearing state with fingers into everyone's pies. If you took 65 million Indians, 65 million Chinese or 65 million Americans and gave them the same government and economy that 65 million Filipinos have, you would most likely have about the same corruption you now have in the Philippines. Corruption inheres in the system, not the people.

Every tax or regulation represents an invitation for a bureaucrat to hold out his palm, to look the other way or grant a favor. In Hong Kong there is no need to bribe a tax auditor for a tax break because the personal income tax rate is, at 15 percent, both low and flat.

Certainly a commitment to punish corruption is important. But, as countries like China and Vietnam prove daily, government campaigns against corruption are doomed to failure unless they are accompanied by an equal commitment to less government.

Until it went on a binge of big government, the Philippines was considered an Asian success story, and there is no reason it could not be so one again. But years of protectionism, regulation and government-led development has led to some of the most perverse incentives in the region: a nation where it is often more profitable for a college-educated Filipina to go abroad as a maid than to work as a professional at home.

The Philippines is rich in natural resources, and even more so in resourceful people. The only thing stopping them is their government.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

How About if Maybe I Call You?

By William Safire

HARPERS FERRY, West Virginia — The earliest electronic paging devices were distributed to the White House staff in Moscow in 1972. H.R. Haldeman thought it would increase efficiency to have all 20 Nixon summiteers on call at all hours of the day and night while in the adversary's capital.

I objected on privacy grounds. Being placed on an electronic leash, yankable at any moment, carried reachability to an offensive extreme. How about if I just called in regularly?

Negative. The new technology gave the chief of staff unprecedented control, preventing us from wandering off to hunt souvenirs or be subverted by Soviet agents.

But Mr. Haldeman was not the martinet he was cracked up to be; he invited me to think up any excuse other than privacy to be freed of the reach machine.

I offered this: If startled by a buzzer on my belt, I would be afflicted by a sudden urinary urgency. "No problem," he said, crossing my name off the list of pager holders. "You have a medical excuse."

This incident was brought to mind during a trip to Moscow and Jerusalem last week, covering elections and their aftermaths. In the Russian capital, late on election night, I was transported around monitoring stations by a presidential candidate who kept answering speaker beeps by talking into a device in his fist. Everybody who wore a tie wore a cellular phone, or at least a pager.

In Israel it was even worse; that democratic heaven is a cellular hell. The tintinnabulation of the bells and beepers assaults the eardrums. Business cards are crowded with four numbers: office, home, fax and mobile.

The dining room of Jerusalem's King David Hotel has a sign asking patrons to turn off their pagers and phones while inside, on the assumption that a few Luddites among the Israelites might object.

A separate section is being put in for those who don't mind the ringing. Presumably this will be divided between smoking and nonsmoking cellumaniacs.

To be sure, the professions of some people in any modern city require constant communicability. Taxi drivers, for example, need a lifeline to their dispatchers. For call girls, the call is the essence of their ancient calling. News photographers can claim, as the latest entitlement, "the right to be reachable."

But to most others the lust to be part of the life of the cell is a status thing. In 1950, interviewing RCA's David Sarnoff, I gloried in being among the first to use his car phone, but soon the gag was "Sorry, I've got someone on the other line."

Now I see a man in front of Moscow's Metropole Hotel responding to a pager on his belt while holding a phone to each ear. In New York a Motorola ad urges fashionable women to sport 3-ounce phones as pendants, while macho business executives perversely one-up each other with "Mine is smaller than yours."

Today the telephonic intruder is only our boss, stock tout or spouse; tomorrow the world on the Internet will be coming after us — pushing, selling, annoying, demanding, and above all interrupting.

Has reachability become a value? If so, will it not soon become an expectation, as those totally in touch become touchy about privacy freaks who dare to self-isolate?

Consider the personal liberty snatched away by the sense of cellular communications entitlement. With no excuse for evading the caller, the reachee is denied a moment to reflect, causing snap decision-making. And no romantic couple can ever be truly alone together.

In the rage to be reachable, we sacrifice the freedom to choose solitude. Lost in the world of our imagination, we are too easily found by anyone who has our number. Denied the ability to slip into the silences or go off on a toot, we retaliate by punching and beeping our unwelcome way into the lives of others.

Cellular slaves and pitiable pager-turners, touch "end" before it's too late. Have no hang-up about preemptively hanging up. Adopt the audio-libertarian slogan: "Don't call me, I'll call you."

(I carry a cell phone, but I don't turn it on. I have this medical excuse.)

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Opera Scenes

PARIS — The Paris Civil Courts yesterday [June 27] non-suited M. Lebègue, who claimed to have the right to go behind the scenes at the Opera on the grounds that he had bought one of those life entries to the Opera which are accorded to authors who have had a certain number of acts performed there. The tribunal declared that M. Lebègue had only bought a *fauteuil* and not the privilege of going behind the scenes, a privilege which belonged to the author personally.

1921: Russian Exiles

GENEVA — The Council of the League of Nations this morning [June 27] came to a decision on the question of Russian refugees, of whom there are estimated to be some 2 million in foreign countries. France has spent some 200 million francs to aid these refugees and has declared that she can no longer support this charge. The Council adopted a plan to create a high commission for the purpose of centralizing information concerning the refugees, defining their judicial status, and repatriating or distributing them.

1946: German Protest

HAMBURG — In the first mass German demonstration against the Allied occupation, 4,000 Hamburg citizens stormed angrily into the city square today [June 27] to protest against an order evacuating 30,000 persons from their homes to make room for British headquarters. Except for the shouting and the singing, the demonstration was fairly orderly and no injuries were reported. "First phosphorous bombs, now removal," chanted the crowd, referring to the air raids which destroyed the greater part of the city.

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OPINION/LETTERS

There's Nothing Wrong With a Spiritual Quest

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Since it is among the functions of journalism to squeeze the strange into conventional molds, and to portray anything odd as outright daffy, the reaction to Bob Woodward's latest revelations is unsurprising.

It is a spectacular outbreak of journalistic narcissism. "Washington is buzzing," said Stone Phillips of NBC News, leading into an interview with Mr. Woodward over the latter's disclosure in his new book, "The Choice," that Hillary Rodham Clinton has engaged in imaginary conversations with Eleanor Roosevelt and Mohandas Gandhi, under the aegis of one of her consultants, Jean Houston. What he meant is that the talking heads on television are buzzing, for the story is, by Washington standards, distinctly uncool.

Anyone who has studied the American presidency knows, however, that the families that performed well in it — notably the Abraham Lincolns and the Franklin D. Roosevelts — owed much to the spiritual serenity they achieved. Without it they could not have transcended the crushing pressures and crises that came with the job.

Abraham Lincoln's uncanniness, his vivid and prophetic dream-life and his melancholia, long have been the stuff of legend. As for FDR, the late Joe Alsop, a columnist who knew the Roosevelts as friends and cousins, writes with authority that at the center of their lives was an old-fashioned Christian faith.

It is well known today, of course, that God is dead, as Nietzsche proclaimed a century ago. But that hardly means that the thirst for spiritual centeredness vanished when God absconded, or at least lowered the divine visibility. A glance at The New York Times best-seller list shows that the quest to fill the void by various forms of spiritual self-help goes on in surrogate forms, every day, everywhere, even in the White House.

From Jan. 20, 1993, to this day, the problems faced by the Clintons have paradoxically been more wearing at the personal than at the public level. They have suffered a relentless bashing with a virulent personal edge to it that would leave dents in the stoutest egos. That has been especially true of the first lady, whose public spiritedness and determination to serve alongside her husband have been greeted with unchivalrous and churlish detraction.

Since it is not Bob Woodward's custom to favor his readers with footnotes, only with encouraging words about the scrupulousness of his journalistic method, we can't be sure what in his book is true, what is doubtful and what is in between. Mr. Woodward writes that Mrs. Clinton has suffered from being the first first lady who was, before she came to the White House, an accomplished professional woman; and that seems axiomatic. Such jealousies as she arouses are, in truth, less her own problem than a problem for those who like their myths about the presidency and about family constellations conventional and comforting.

The Reagans in their White House years cultivated the appearance of conventionality with the sure hand of theatrical troupers, though both had been scarred by divorce and by painful relations with their children. It was only when Nancy Reagan's consultations with an astrologer were revealed that any personal oddity was noted.

Journalistic sniggering over the unconventional is not confined to Washington. The present Prince of Wales, with his interest in Jungian psychology and (since he is English) in gardening and farming, is depicted by satirists as conversing with flowers. The caricature probably tells us more about the hollowness of the satirists than it does about the implied oddity of the prince. But it stings. God alone knows what the effect would have been if Abraham Lincoln's dream-life had been the stuff of front-page "buzzing" in 1863.

The challenge for journalism is not just to sort fact from hearsay but to fit the facts within a rounded and nonderisory context when they seem odd or unconventional. And that is especially the case when the facts, real or alleged, have to do with the spiritual quests of eminent public persons.

When all is said, however, the contentedly hollow people are far more freakish and alarming than those searching for a personal center. When we of the "secular" press insinuate that there is something daffy in the first lady's quest for spiritual serenity, we collaborate in a modern superstition that is far less true to our nature than any White House eccentricity.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Does Cheddar Have an Inner Life? Let's Stick to the Facts, Ma'am

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — The White House is angry at Jean Houston. She won't let Al Gore out of his trance.

That's one of the jokes Dole aides, now calling themselves Ghostbusters, are passing along. Though on a scale of 1 to Newt Gingrich, the most oddball revelation in Bob Woodward's new book, "The Choice," may not be that Hillary Rodham Clinton is so desperate for friends she's hanging out with the quack and the dead. It may be that Elizabeth Dole had to schedule an

MEANWHILE

office appointment to talk to her husband about whether he should run for president. (She should have had Ms. Houston channel him.)

In 1986, on the way to Tokyo, I asked Nancy Reagan if she was superstitious. Just in the usual "don't put a hat on the bed, don't put shoes above your head" ways, she said, knocking on the wood-stained Formica table on Air Force One.

When it turned out that Nancy's astrologer was charting superpower relations, I realized that the White House is a comically toxic place. The power, danger and press attention make people go kerflooey.

So what do we make of this first lady's sorceress, or sacred psychologist? (She defines the three realms of sacred psychology as "This Is Me," "We Are" and "I Am.")

Mrs. Clinton should have gone all the way with a candlelight seance conjuring up Marilyn Monroe, JFK, William Casey. ("Bill, about Iran-contra, did you really tell Woodward, 'I believed'?") A talk between Hillary and Eleanor where Hillary does both sides is bound to be more self-serving than enlightening.

On a television talk show, Ms. Houston explained that she got the idea to be a "global midwife" and conduct imaginary conversations when her father, a gag writer, took her to Edgar Bergen's house in Hollywood when she was 8 years old. Mr. Bergen was asking Charlie McCarthy questions about the nature of life, and Charlie was giving brilliant answers. (No wonder Candice Bergen was jealous of that stupid dummy.)

I don't have the heart to mock the first lady's mystic, mythic, psychic, just plain ick sessions in the solarium. It seems sad, not only about Mrs. Clinton but about the country. Why has America developed this obsessive attention to self? Bookstore shelves are chockablock with chuckleheaded solipsism: "Claiming Your Self-Esteem," "Self-Sabotage," "On a Clear Day You Can See Yourself," "Get Out of Your Own Way," "When Helping You Is Hurting Me."

The Age of Aquarius was bad enough, but the New Age is ludicrous. At least in the '60s, people were worried about civil rights, equality, peace — higher things that took place outside the bridge of their nose. Now we're all inside the bridge.

Open any page of Ms. Houston's book "The Mythic Life" and you'll be ushered into the inner sanctum. On Page 296: "The inner life of this cheese would make for a best-selling and slightly salacious novel."

The first lady's mystic, mythic, psychic, just plain ick sessions in the White House solarium seem sad, not only about Mrs. Clinton but about the country.

And Page 286: "Seedless red grapes. Little circular spheres that look like Mars ... englobed and nubile ... the inner life of rubies."

In this city, in this time, nothing is too strange to be believed. We debate the inner life of cheese, grapes and first ladies. What about the inner life of polenta and mahi-mahi?

Here are the Clintons at what most people would call a destination point, and all they can do is keep searching. They are so unfinished, so intellectually unstable, so uncomfortable in their own skins, so desperate to win the love of everybody that they think they must be everybody.

They constantly, unnervingly, take on different identities and gurus. Bill Clinton has to be the only president who is still social climbing. Mrs. Clinton tries on an array of motivational mountebanks from Tony Robbins to Marianne Williamson to Stephen Covey to Ms. Houston — the spiritual equivalent of her hairstyles.

Where is the brainy, no-nonsense Methodist lawyer who was going to keep the shambling, loosey-goosey Bill on the straight and narrow? Neither one seems to have a center now.

If Mrs. Clinton did manage to channel Mrs. Roosevelt, that sterling first lady would probably tell her to pull up her socks, fight for some really good causes and stop worrying about who agrees with you.

That is what our inner-directed first lady must never forget: the outer life of cheese.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Smoking Mad

I have been amused and bemused by past Philip Morris advertisements, which have indicated a sense of desperation, but the recent full-page advertisement takes unwarranted liberties in asking us to put secondhand tobacco smoke "in perspective."

I don't know the truth of the statistics cited and I don't have the means to check them, but it is wrong to include secondhand tobacco smoke with all the other things listed.

I agree that there are potential risks in ingesting anything, but the risks of drinking milk or chlorinated water, or of cooking with rapeseed oil or even of including saturated fat in the diet are offset by potential benefits and are, in any case, a matter of choice.

Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke, on the other hand, has no benefits and is involuntary. To list it among the other risks is specious.

JOSEPH ISHIKAWA.
Verona, Italy.

No, we're not getting things out of proportion. All but one of the "everyday activities" listed in the Philip Morris advertisement also have some positive factors to their credit.

The odd one out — secondhand tobacco smoke — provides no known benefit to human health, unless we count nicotine's role as an efficient insecticide.

By failing to compare like with like, Philip Morris produces arguments that are spurious, disingenuous and, of course, dishonest.

MICHAEL LANGDON.
Madrid.

The latest Philip Morris advertising campaign is not only self-serving and misleading but actually obscene. To claim that secondhand smoke is not damaging to the health goes against all the findings of current medical science and should in no way be compared with the other "risks" cited in the advertisements.

Furthermore, the consumption of a cookie or meat at a table next to mine in a restaurant could hardly concern me, whereas the smoking of a cigarette — or, worse, a cigar — at this same table directly affects the air I breathe and leaves its aftereffects on my clothing.

I find it difficult to understand how reputable newspapers and magazines can accept such advertising, and I only hope that the sensible, literate, nonsmoking portion of the public will be able to use these blatantly false advertisements to turn public opinion against smoking.

VIRGINIA WEINBERGER.
Wassenaar, Netherlands.

I can only hope that the intelligence quotient of readers is not so low that they are taken in by Philip Morris' nonsensical advertisement in the guise of a scientific survey.

It is bad enough that these death merchants are establishing themselves in Europe because they have seen the handwriting on the wall in the United States.

Tobacco brings jobs, smokers pay high taxes on tobacco — and citizens, in Switzerland at least, pay through the nose for their private health care so they can cover the cost of (uninsured) smokers who will eventually land in the hospital.

S. T. WALKER.
Geneva.

I've been reading with interest the Philip Morris advertisements on the need to keep the health risks of secondhand smoke in perspective, and I have a business idea for the company.

Philip Morris should consider going into the health insurance business. It could offer reduced rates to those who live the risk-free lifestyle of inhaling secondhand smoke.

SUE DIONNE GLEASON.
Catania, Italy.

A Healthy 'Non'

Regarding "A 'Non' to 'MacDo'" (June 22):

Hail and praise to the "activists and intellectuals" of the Vavin-Bréa area of Montparnasse in Paris for having prevented McDonald's from setting up shop in that pleasant place, thus keeping out the obscene, garish, big "M" that has already despoiled so many beautiful neighborhoods throughout the world.

If French authorities had been wiser in the recent past and refused McDonald's permission to flood cities, towns and villages with junk food, there would have been far fewer signs of obesity in this country, which was once renowned for having the best food in the world.

JUSTUS R. ROELE.
Orvilliers, France.

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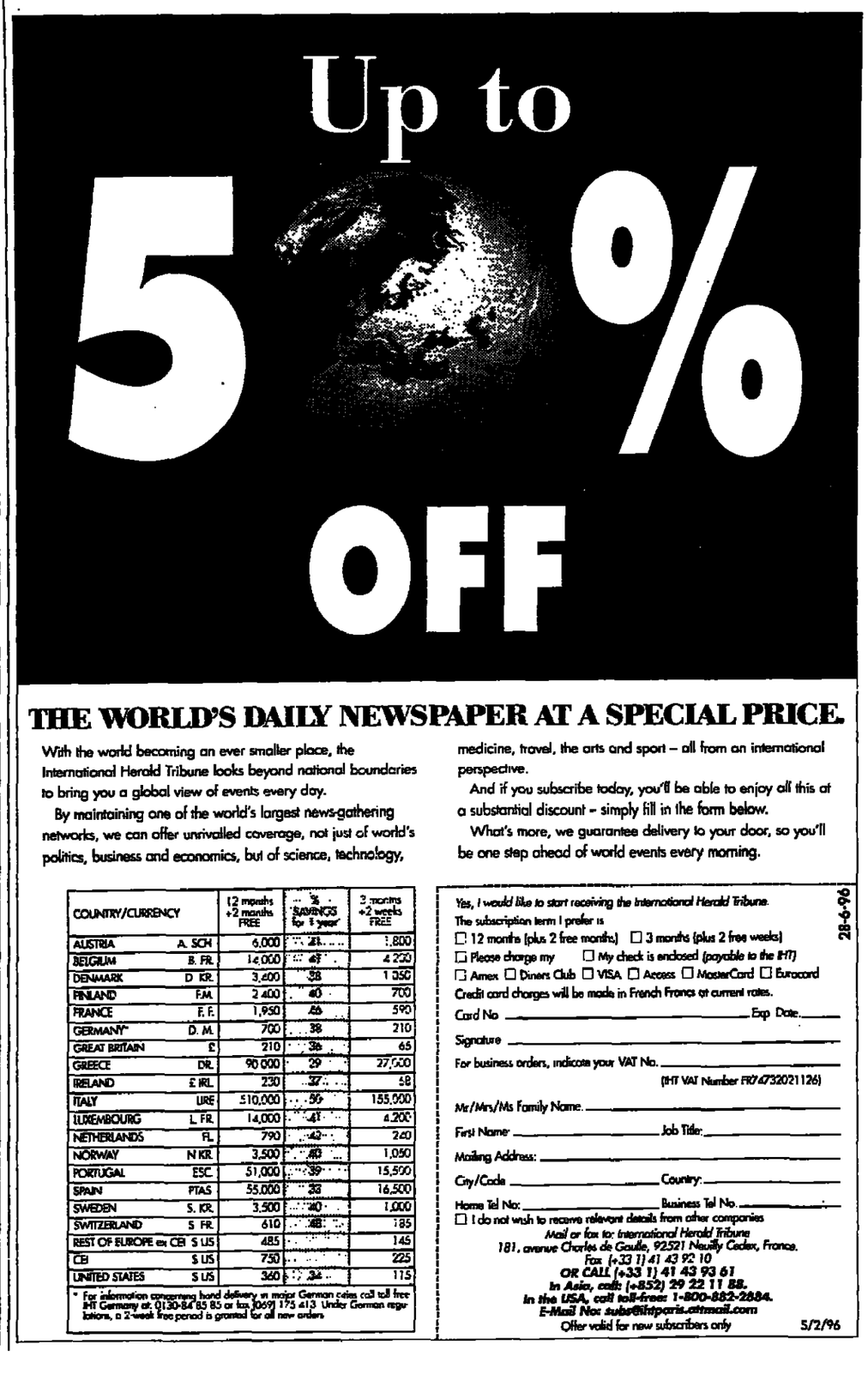

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INTERNATIONAL

Geneva Nuclear Talks Unlikely to Yield Pact

Draft May Leave Test-Ban Issues Open

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An international conference that has been meeting intermittently for 18 months to draft a treaty banning all nuclear testing is likely to end Friday in Geneva without agreement on an accord, arms control officials from several countries said Thursday.

A draft treaty, with key issues still unresolved, would then go to capitals for further negotiation, officials said. An additional negotiating session may be convened next month, but it was not clear whether further talks could resolve remaining problems easily or quickly.

The Clinton administration had pledged to have a treaty ready for signing this summer and had set June 28 as a deadline for completing work. Independent American arms control experts say that reluctance by the White House to mount a lobbying effort during the conference's final weeks to clear impasses on a few issues doomed efforts to reach consensus on the pact, to be known as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The deadlock in Geneva may figure in discussions among leaders of major industrial nations now meeting in Lyon, officials said, although they added that the formal agenda before the Group of Seven already was lengthy and the nuclear test ban treaty was not on it.

The five declared nuclear weapons powers — the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia — promised a year ago to complete the treaty by the end of 1996. "There will be no decision, just a document," Sir Michael Weston, Britain's envoy to the United Nations in Geneva, said Thursday.

Negotiators meeting in Geneva had been optimistic until last week that they could reach consensus on a draft treaty, which would be put into final form this summer. But those hopes faded when India announced last Thursday that it would not sign the treaty in its present form because it did not explicitly call for the destruction of existing nuclear weapons within a given time period and because it would require India, Pakistan and Israel, nations assumed to have secret weapons programs, to sign and ratify the pact before it could go into force.

The issue of entry into force has divided the United States from other declared nuclear weapons powers, particularly Britain, which insists that the three "threshold nations" ratify the pact. Washington has wavered in recent weeks on this issue, at one point lining up with Britain. India's vow not to sign has apparently given the Americans cause to reconsider, because a demand that India ratify gives the Indians power to hold the treaty hostage indefinitely.

The conference chairman, Jaap Ramaker, a Dutch diplomat, was reported to be searching for compromises, including a possible agreement to go ahead with the treaty now without India's approval, and then review in five years whether the absence of India or other nations should continue to be an impediment to putting the pact into effect.

Eyal Warshavsky/The Associated Press

MOURNING — Yolanda Turjeman hugging her son Ben at her husband Yaacov's funeral Thursday in Jerusalem. He was one of three Israeli soldiers killed in an attack claimed by Palestinian radicals.

U.S. Commanders Defend Base Security, but Troops Fault Saudi Police Patrols

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — As the bodies of the 19 American servicemen killed in a terrorist bombing were flown home and the more seriously wounded were transported to Germany, American commanders defended their security precautions Thursday, saying that they were based on a November bomb blast in Riyadh that happened to be less than one-tenth the size of the explosion Tuesday night.

They also defended the commitment and zeal of the Saudi civilian police who were responsible for security outside the base, despite considerable evidence that this kind of truck bombing could have happened at almost any time, and that there were few restrictions on vehicular traffic about 30 meters from the buildings.

Numerous members of the U.S. Air Force's 4404th Air Wing, based at the Saudi military facility in what used to be civilian housing, said that those who lived in the northeast corner building that took most of the blast had joked nervously for months about their exposure to truck bombs and talked of sleeping in their offices.

And while their commanders praised their cooperation with the Saudi authorities, some of the men, speaking privately, said it was common knowledge that the Americans had been pressing the civilian police to monitor the perimeter of the base more aggressively.

While the Americans patrolled intensively inside their perimeter and posted guards on the roofs of the most exposed buildings — especially since the public beheading May 31 of four Saudis convicted of planting the November bomb — Saudi civilian police are responsible for security outside the perimeter.

[While suspicion focused on Muslim militants opposed to the presence of 5,000 U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, there has been little progress in assigning blame for the attack, The Associated Press reported.

["We have no leads whatsoever," said the U.S. State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

[In London, an Arabic newspaper said an anonymous caller had claimed responsibility for the bombing on behalf of a previously unknown group. The caller identified the group as the Legion of the Martyr Abdullah Hufaizi — a Saudi citizen beheaded last year for throwing acid at a policeman. In the United States, CBS radio reported a second responsibility claim made by another unknown group calling itself Hezbollah-Gulf.]

The building that was hit hardest, in which all the dead and most of the badly wounded were housed, is only about 30 meters and a low concrete perimeter barrier away from a public road and parking lot for an amusement park.

"This building we were in, we constantly joked that we were a fine target, out in this corner, right next to the park," said Staff Sergeant Anthony Overbay, 34, from Borger, Texas. "When they heightened security, everybody made jokes about moving into our offices."

He said it was "common knowledge" that the perimeter was overly exposed, and that there was debate between the Americans and the Saudis about patrolling more aggressively outside the perimeter, and allowing the Americans to assist there, as well.

Three other American soldiers, asking that their names not be used, said the same, adding that the sensitivity of the American-Saudi relationship required that the Americans, as one said, "not push too hard."

Major General Kurt Anderson, the overall commander of the Joint Task Force for Southwest Asia, based in Riyadh, and Brigadier General Terry Schwalier, commander of the Air Force's 4404th Air Wing, said that security precautions had been constructed on "a base line" of an explosion the size of the one that hit an American military compound in Riyadh in November, killing five Americans and two Indians.

"You use the best evidence you have to define the threat," General Anderson said.

General Schwalier, while praising the quick reactions of his men, acknowledged sadly that "we now have a new base line." Asked if he was satisfied with the performance of the Saudi police, he said:

"Based on the vulnerability assessment we did, and based on the wonderful cooperation we got from the Saudi government, yes, I was satisfied."

U.S. Move Caught Boutros Ghali Backers Off Guard

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — Caught off guard by the U.S. decision to block a second term for Boutros Boutros Ghali as secretary-general of the United Nations, his supporters seem to be in confusion and retreat barely a week after the White House disclosed its intention.

Many of Mr. Boutros Ghali's backers realize that it may be futile to try to buck the United States, which has enjoyed so much unchecked power in the organization since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Most nations do not want to further alienate Washington.

"Nobody wants to see the United States further estranged from the United Nations," a diplomat said. "We remember what happened to the League of Nations without the Americans."

Except for endorsements of Boutros Ghali, an Egyptian, from Arab nations, Kazakstan, and a few other countries, there has been only silence in most capitals in reaction to the U.S. move.

Especially noticeable is the reluctance by Third World nations to voice support. Mr. Boutros Ghali risked political trouble on their behalf with Europe and the United States on several occasions.

Diplomats here say governments will be watching as leaders of the seven major industrial nations meet in Lyon this week, and African countries convene for a summit meeting in Cameroon on July 6. Significant support in either group for Mr. Boutros Ghali could help his chances of mounting a campaign to try to get the Americans to reverse their decision.

The French have been strong supporters of the secretary-general. A number of European diplomats and UN officials are convinced that the American decision to oppose him was timed to head off any effort in the Group of 7 leaders to endorse Mr. Boutros Ghali for another term, although the issue is not on the formal agenda.

Diplomats from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe — none of whom wanted to be identified — say they are annoyed or angry with the way in which the Clinton administration disclosed the decision.

But many envoys admit that with a weakened General Assembly that is considered no match for the Security Council, where America has a veto, it would be difficult to overturn the White House decision, even if what one called the "humiliation" of the secretary-general rallies more nations to his side.

However, diplomats fear six months of paralysis in the UN Secretariat — Mr. Boutros Ghali's term expires on Dec. 31 — and say they need to know what kind of candidate the Clinton administration wants.

American officials, who acknowledged until last week that Mr. Boutros Ghali has largely done what they have asked, say publicly now that he is blocking reform and poisoning relations with Congress, which has withheld money to pay American dues.

Madeleine Albright, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, who had not discussed the decision to veto Mr. Boutros Ghali with other diplomats, is spending time this week "calming the troubled waters," an aide said.

She has also been trying to counter support for Mr. Boutros Ghali within the Organization of African Unity by telling representatives from Africa and other developing nations that the Clinton administration would be happy to consider "another African" if they propose one.

Clovis Maksoud, director of the Center for the Global South, at American University and a Lebanese diplomat who represented the Arab League at the United Nations from 1979 to 1990, said that some Middle East nations were never enthusiastic about Mr. Boutros Ghali, who was considered too pro-Western because of his support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace accords.

Mr. Maksoud said old differences could resurface to weaken solidarity behind Mr. Boutros Ghali, even in his home region. But at the moment, he said, the predominant sentiment is resentment of U.S. treatment of him.

Clinton Says The Military Will Stay in Saudi Arabia

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. troops killed and wounded in Tuesday's truck bombing in Saudi Arabia were part of an open-ended commitment that the Clinton administration has made to protect friendly countries in the Gulf, site of the world's biggest oil reserves.

The policy began as a mad scramble during the Bush administration, when the United States rushed to defend Saudi Arabia, a vital ally, after Kuwait, its neighbor, was invaded by Iraq in 1990.

Now that makeshift response has evolved into strategic doctrine that will not be altered by the deaths of 19 U.S. servicemen, President Bill Clinton and other officials said Wednesday.

But the massive blast at a military residence compound in Dhahran has underscored a paradox in American policy. The U.S. military presence is intended to enhance Saudi security, and has been welcomed by Saudi Arabia's rulers for that reason.

But it also is a provocation to enemies of the Saudi regime, who oppose the presence of U.S. and other foreign troops and have bitterly criticized the Saudi royal family for putting the country's fate in the hands of non-Muslim outsiders.

There are about 5,000 U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, with approximately another 4,000 in Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

Even though the troops in Saudi Arabia keep as low a profile as possible, conservative elements in Saudi society associate them with the shock they felt during the 1990 buildup, when the country was suddenly swarming with foreigners — including women in uniform and women driving military vehicles, spectacles unwelcome to a substantial part of the Saudi populace.

Some agitators have even spread stories saying U.S. military personnel desecrated the tomb of the Prophet Mohammed in the Islamic holy city of Mecca by throwing empty beer cans on it, according to U.S. officials.

U.S. troops have not been to Mecca and do not have alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but such tales contribute to attacks on the Saudi royal family's role as protectors of the Islamic holy sites and evoke memories of the government's inability to halt a takeover of the Great Mosque in Mecca by radicals two decades ago.

The U.S. troops are there, according to a Pentagon policy document published 13 months ago, to "achieve our regional objectives by simultaneously containing Iraq and Iran, enhancing U.S. and friendly capabilities to defend our shared interests and demonstrating our commitment to Gulf security."

Mr. Clinton and his senior foreign policy advisers said Wednesday that this commitment would not be shaken by the bombing. The troops are there to stay, they said.

"I think it would be a mistake," Mr. Clinton said, "for the United States to basically change its mission because of this."

RUSSIA: *Lebed Vows to Bar Alien Culture*

Continued from Page 1

base here, but Mr. Lebed gave no indication why he singled them out.

Nor was it immediately clear why he omitted Judaism. With 1.5 million Jews in a population of 150 million people, Russia has the third-largest Jewish population in the world, after the United States and Israel.

He also voiced concern over Western movies "flooding" into Russia and said strong resistance to the "cultural expansion of the West" should be a cornerstone of national security.

But he played down a reported draft national security program that called for severe restrictions on foreigners' activities in Russia, insisting that the document had been drafted before his appointment.

"Everyone comes to Russia to steal," Mr. Lebed said at a news conference for Western reporters. In his booming military commander's voice, he declared: "I'm against this. Russia's wealth is for Russia."

After beating the Communist challenger, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, by 3 percentage points — not enough to win outright — President Boris N. Yeltsin appointed Mr. Lebed, who finished a strong third, as national security adviser and secretary of the Security Council.

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, and seven other top generals, along with the commander of the Kremlin guards, General Alexander Korzhakov, and the head of the Federal Security Service, Mikhail Barsukov.

For Mr. Yeltsin, it is vital to attract Mr. Lebed's supporters before his second-round runoff against Mr. Zyuganov next Wednesday, and the dismissals were a clear sign that he was carrying out Mr. Lebed's security agenda.

Although Mr. Lebed has suddenly emerged as the second most powerful man in Russia, his ability to carry out his agenda depends on how much leeway Mr. Yeltsin allows him.

"We're glad to welcome good neighbors, guests," Mr. Lebed said in the remarks to Western reporters. "But we'll make laws against thieves."

The airborne war specialist said there was no need to worry about a new Cold War.

"Just worry about one thing: Russia is one-sixth of the world, and if Russia collapses, the debris will cover the whole world," he said.

Mr. Lebed said Wednesday that economic security was a top priority and the government should exercise control over exports, especially of raw materials.

He proposed a tax reform to tackle corruption, including the creation of a department with broad powers to combat tax evasion such as capital flight.

(AP, AFP)

Greg Baker/The Associated Press

VOTERS' REVEILLE — A military band stirring up at least one Mongolian at an Ulan Bator rally for general elections Sunday.

SUMMIT: *A United Effort*

Continued from Page 1

ures against criminals and terrorists.

"Terrorism is on our minds today because of the cowardly bombing in Saudi Arabia," he said. "We will not rest in our efforts to discover who is responsible, to track them down and to bring them to justice. My friends, we must rally the forces of tolerance and freedom everywhere to work against terrorism."

Mr. Clinton said he expected the G-7 nations "to adopt 40 very specific recommendations to combat crime and terror, to increase our efforts to prevent terrorists from committing their crimes and our ability to track, catch and punish them when they do."

U.S. and European officials said the proposals would involve more cooperation among police and intelligence agencies, greater vigilance at border crossings, joint actions to thwart money laundering and to seize assets of criminals, and possible sanctions against nations that shelter or abet terrorists.

The package appears similar to what the United States first proposed at a March "Summit of Peacemakers" in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt.

That initiative, however, foundered when the European allies balked at U.S. and Israeli demands for sanctions against Iran because of what they claimed was Tehran's overt support for terrorism. *(AP, WP, Reuters)*

BOSNIA: *Genocide Hearing*

Continued from Page 1

curity Council three years ago, is the first body to prosecute war crimes since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after World War II. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ **Clinton Approves Aid to Bosnia**

President Bill Clinton formally certified Wednesday that the Bosnian government had fulfilled its obligation under the Dayton accords to expel all Iranian military units, thereby making Bosnia eligible for $70 million in U.S. economic assistance, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The president's decision follows a long campaign by the Clinton administration to wean the Muslim-led Bosnian government from its wartime dependence on Iran.

The announcement removes a major obstacle to the beginning of a $360 million American-led military program for the Muslim-Croat federation.

IRAN: *Washington and Bonn Collide on Wisest Way to Deal With the Leaders in Tehran*

Continued from Page 1

dismay at efforts by Washington to impose its policy toward Iran on others.

"That would have enormous ramifications," said a senior German official. "That's what we're really worried about. We see a certain lack of communication between the U.S. Congress and the outside world. For example, we haven't seen a U.S. congressional delegation in Bonn in two years."

"The United States is a huge fellow," he added, "and when he turns around in the store you're bound to have some china knocked over. But you get the impression that some of these new congressmen do not hear the sound of crashing china."

Washington has relentlessly pushed a policy of containment and economic embargo against Iran since last year, when President Bill Clinton banned trade and prohibited U.S. companies from purchasing Iranian oil.

U.S. officials say the government in Tehran is seeking weapons of mass destruction while underwriting terrorist attacks against Israel and a vendetta of killings against political foes living in exile.

The most notorious of those killings is likely to make headlines again in coming weeks when a German court is expected to render a verdict in the trial of an Iranian and four Palestinians accused of murdering a Kurdish separatist leader and three aides in a Berlin restaurant in 1992.

Prosecutors contend that those killings, like those of dozens of others of Iranian expatriates, were ordered by a Tehran government that brooks no dissent.

The German federal prosecutor issued an arrest warrant in March for Ali Fallahian, head of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security, on suspicion of having ordered the attack. The unprecedented warrant drew Iranian denunciations and threats of reprisal.

Given such alleged violations of German sovereignty, U.S. officials consider Bonn's approach to Iran to be morally questionable and essentially mercantile, driven by trade interests and a desire to ensure repayment of Iran's $8.6 billion debt to Germany.

The policy of "critical dialogue" with Iran — adopted by Germany and its EU partners in 1992 and reaffirmed this spring — is rejected by the Clinton administration.

"We haven't seen any evidence the so-called critical dialogue has moderated Iran's behavior in the world," the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said recently. "If anything, Iran continues to be the No. 1 proponent of terrorism."

But Germans and other Europeans believe that the U.S. hectoring is counterproductive and that, especially in this election year, it is driven by grandstanding for a domestic political audience.

The United States is seen as having been obsessed by Iran since the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in 1979 and the ensuing hostage crisis.

"It is, in our view, better to continue the dialogue with Iran rather than break off all contacts, introduce sanctions and further radicalize Iran by isolating the country," the German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said in a speech in Washington last month.

Clearly irritated at being "put in the pillory" by Washington, Mr. Kinkel noted that until last year the United States was a major buyer of Iranian oil and had displayed its own version of policy pragmatism by winking at Iranian weapons shipments to Bosnian Muslims in 1994.

"What is the meaning of 'critical dialogue?'" the senior German official said. "It means occasional meetings — not every week — between senior officials from Europe who meet with the Iranians and exchange not-so-friendly remarks about human rights. It's really a question of tactics: Do you talk to these guys or do you ignore them?"

It is also, as the Germans acknowledge, a question of money. German exports to Iran have dropped from a level of $5.2 billion in 1992 to $1.6 billion last year, which Mr. Kinkel called peanuts.

Escaping Hong Kong: Take a Slow Boat to Lantau Island

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — When the heat, the crowds, the jackhammers, the single-minded pursuit of Mammon all become too much to handle, many Hong Kongers think only of grabbing their passports and hopping on a plane headed anywhere except China to unwind.

But just a short boat ride away, and still part of the British empire for another year, Lantau Island offers a generally overlooked, outdoorsy escape from local urban horrors.

Idyll would be going too far.

After all, ships waiting for a berth in the world's busiest harbor fill the waters on Lantau's eastern end. And on its north side, workers scurry to turn a desert of sand pumped up from the nearby seabed into a new airport named Chek Lap Kok, the center of a $20 billion infrastructure project thought to be the world's largest of its kind.

Yet a walk high above the action in Lantau's rugged, barren hills or an amble or swim along its sandy south side beaches, coupled with a night spent in one of the island's quirky guesthouses, offers a simple, relaxing getaway for harried Hong Kong locals and visitors alike.

Larger and far less developed than Hong Kong island, Lantau also offers a glimpse of life in these parts before the British union flag was hoisted a century and a half ago and local fishermen turned, more recently, to smuggling household appliances into China.

Ancient villages crumble above shores where netted fish once dried and modern day pirates land from time to time. Wild cattle, no longer tended, roam the hills near isolated shrines, burial sites and a giant mountain-top Buddha at Po Lin Monastery.

Best of all, remarkably few hikers traverse the jagged pathways linking Lantau's diverse sights. Most other visitors concentrate their attention on the Big Buddha or easy-to-reach picnic spots around the island.

Getting there is simple enough. There is only one choice: a slow ferry to Mui Wo, or Silvermine Bay, from a new Outer Islands terminal jutting into the harbor in front of Hong Kong's central business district.

Thirty Hong Kong dollars ($3.85) buys a one-way "deluxe class" ticket and the chance to compete in a ridiculous scramble for the handful of open-air, top deck seats.

Most of your fellow passengers will be elbowing each other for choice seats in an large area where the air-conditioning is set one notch below "cryogenics experiment" and the windows weep with condensation.

The jostling will continue during the trip in queues for soft drinks, beer and the ferry's special treat, bowls of instant noodle soup with floating bits of lunch meat and one fried egg.

Unfortunately, even for the minority of travelers who prefer simpler pleasures, fresh air and a clear view of the harbor, the demand for outdoor seats exceeds the short supply. But don't hold back. For the sea breeze and the spectacular sight of mountain peaks, shimmering buildings and shipping traffic all around you, especially just before dusk, is ample reward for scoring a chair, or even a place to sprawl on the deck.

But when Lantau's Sunset Peak begins to loom into view, it quenches thoughts of far-off adventure as evoked by the flags of ships

J. Pazos/Explorer

Lantau Island, away from urban horrors.

anchored along the way to Mui Wo. Closer to home, some fairly steep climbs await hikers on the 70-kilometer (40-mile) Lantau Trail as it meanders across the island.

Along the Lantau Trail

As small as Hong Kong's territory is, most of its 6 million people live in even tinier confines along the coast, leaving most of the colony's steep hills undisturbed but for an excellent series of paths and trails among them. The Lantau Trail takes in the island's two tallest peaks, Sunset (869 meters) and Lantau (933 meters), in a wide loop that represents perhaps the best and wildest stretches of that system.

In its entirety, the Trail is a fairly grueling test that some local fitness freaks occasionally attempt in one go. But, as most walkers are also desk jockeys during the week, the majority do only a few sections at a stretch, mixing in hill climbs and pleasant walks along rainwater catchments with shaded forest paths and waterfalls along the way.

Up high on a clear day, one can see Hong Kong in the east, off-limits Chinese islands to the south and regular stream of hydrofoils skimming west across the Pearl River Delta's muddy waters to the Portuguese enclave of Macau.

Down low, some relatively clean (for Hong Kong) sandy beaches are close to the trail, which itself is easily accessible from Silvermine Bay and the island's two roads.

Although most people make a day trip to Lantau, there are a few places to stay overnight. For sheer individuality and good meals, none matches Babylon Villa at Cheung Sha, an intimate beachside guesthouse where a stressed-out Liberace might have felt comfortable if he'd chosen Hong Kong as home over Las Vegas.

Loud music, gambling, animals and smoking are all "prohibited" at Babylon Villa, which narrows down customer demand for its three guest rooms, open-air terrace for lounging and a plant-strewn dining area for gourmet meals.

Like many Westerners who make Lantau their home, Babylon's Belgian owner, D.G. Jaspar, prefers the peace and relative quiet of village life along the British colony's longest beach to cramped Kowloon or Hong Kong, where he commutes a few days a week to work as a translator.

"You can enjoy nature and and if you want to enjoy Hong Kong, you can get there easily, too," said Jaspar, whose double rooms go for 630 Hong Kong dollars a night ($81) on weekends.

And like most people who enjoy Lantau's alternative lifestyles and relative wilderness, Jaspar is wary of the changes a completed airport at Chek Lap Kok will bring to the island.

Lantau is now reached only by ferry, and buses and taxis are the main form of transport on the island. But with the airport's imminent linking to Kowloon by a suspension bridge and highway on the island's northern shore, Lantau lovers wonder how long their calm can last.

UPDATE

The Way To a Forum

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Scratch the surface almost anywhere in Rome and you will find a scrap of history. Excavators digging foundations last year for Rome's projected new Philharmonic Hall, designed by the architect Renzo Piano, were stopped by the Cultural Heritage Ministry when they unearthed an ancient Roman villa.

But the huge hole that gapes in the heart of Rome these days along Via dei Fori Imperiali, between the Piazza Venezia and the Colosseum, was dug in a deliberate search for a piece of the city's past. Though no signs announce it, it is a vast archaeological dig, the largest in the center of Rome since the 1930s.

Archaeologists from the University of Rome have been burrowing since last spring in an area once covered by the southern end of the ancient Forum of Nerva, part of an intricate complex known as the Imperial Forums. This square was built by the emperor Domitian, Nerva's father, during the first century. Its towering columns and broad pavement transformed an ancient street into a monumental passageway between the original Roman Forum and the thickly populated neighborhoods on the Esquiline Hill.

This is not the first time the area has been excavated. From 1926 to 1928, one of Italy's greatest archaeologists, Antonio Maria Colini, dug hastily here, racing against a clock set by Benito Mussolini, who was impatient to complete the monumental avenue, which he named the Via del Impero, or Street of the Empire, linking his office on the Piazza Venezia with the Colosseum. Mussolini's pretentious thoroughfare severed the site of the forums. After World War II, the street was given the less politically charged name Via dei Fori Imperiali.

While Colini dug haphazardly to arrive at the remains of ancient Rome, the present team of archaeologists, by peeling back successive layers of ground, have carefully laid bare an entire cross section, revealing how one small patch of Rome developed from ancient times to the present.

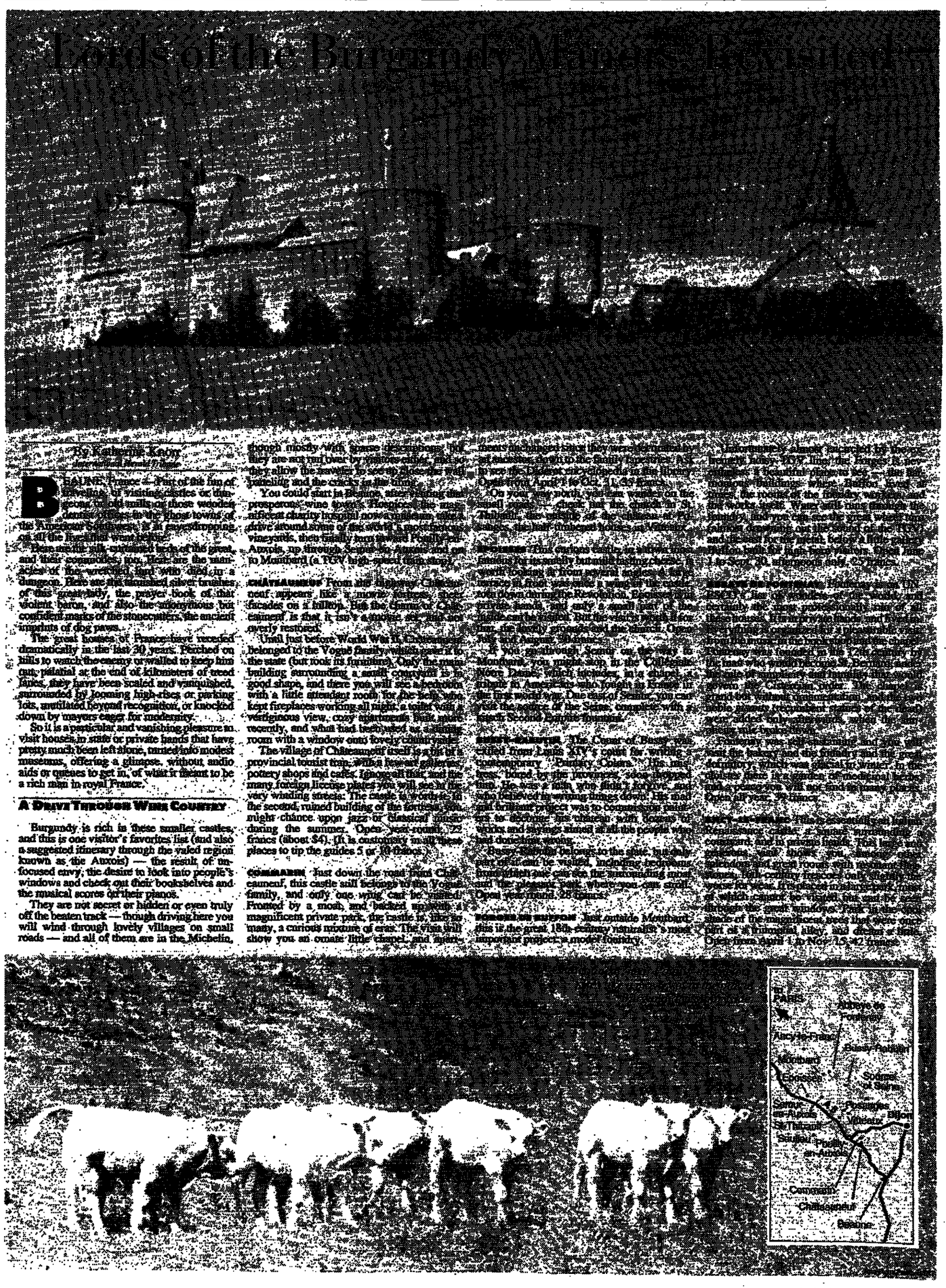
What visitors see when they gaze through the green steel fence along the sidewalk of Via dei Fori Imperiali are the rough stone walls, with round arcades at the ground level, of buildings of the Carolingian period. After Nerva's magnificent forum collapsed, ravaged by wars, fires and time, these modest buildings were erected in the eighth and ninth centuries — partly of ancient stone from the floor of Nerva's Forum. Though their purpose remains unclear, they are not church buildings, which makes them the only secular structures surviving in Rome from the Carolingian era.

To the right of the Carolingian houses runs a deep ditch, what remains of the early Roman sewer system, and beyond it the trail of a street that, in the later Middle Ages, became the route taken by the popes as they passed in procession from their palace at St. John Lateran past the Colosseum and the across the Tiber to St. Peter's.

To the left can be seen heavy cement foundations and large blocks of dark tufa stone that served in Nerva's time as footings for the row of enormous Corinthian columns that flanked his Forum.

To envision the area as it was, imagine a jumble of monumental piazzas with towering colonnades, meeting halls and temples. As Rome grew, the Imperial Forums were erected to provide more space for financial or government business, court cases, religious rites or just playing checkers.

Once the earthen wall that separates the excavation from the Roman Forum is removed, the area will be reunified, enabling visitors to the Forum to pass easily into the newly opened spaces.



By Katherine Knorr
International Herald Tribune

BEAUNE, France — Part of the fun of traveling, of visiting castles or thatched-roof mills or those wooden dentists' offices in the ghost towns of the American Southwest, is in eavesdropping on all the lives that went before.

There are the silk-cushioned beds of the great, and their counterparts, too, there are the manacles of the wretched, last with dust in a dungeon. There are the tarnished silver brushes of this great lady, the prayer book of that violent baron, and also the anonymous but confident marks of the stonecutters, the ancient imprints of dog paws.

The great houses of France have receded dramatically in the last 30 years. Perched on hills to watch the enemy or walled to keep him out, palatial at the end of kilometers of treed lanes, they have been scaled and vanquished, surrounded by looming high-rises or parking lots, mutilated beyond recognition, or knocked down by mayors eager for modernity.

So it is a particular and vanishing pleasure to visit houses in state or private hands that have pretty much been left alone, turned into modest museums, offering a glimpse, without audio aids or queues to get in, of what it meant to be a rich man in royal France.

A Drive Through Wine Country

Burgundy is rich in these smaller castles, and this is one visitor's favorites list (and also a suggested itinerary through the valed region known as the Auxois) — the result of unfocused envy, the desire to look into people's windows and check out their bookshelves and the musical scores on their pianos.

They are not secret or hidden or even truly off the beaten track — though driving here you will wind through lovely villages on small roads — and all of them are in the Michelin, though mostly with sparse descriptions, but they are not run over by visitors' cars, and so they allow the traveler to see up close the wall hangings and the cracks in the tiles.

You could start in Beaune, after visiting that prosperous wine town's Hospices, the magnificent charity hospital now a museum, and drive around some of the world's most famous vineyards, then finally turn toward Pouilly-en-Auxois, up through Semur-en-Auxois and on to Montbard (a TGV high-speed train stop).

CHÂTEAUNEUF From the highway Châteauneuf appears like a movie fortress, sheer facades on a hilltop. But the charm of Châteauneuf is that it isn't a museum piece, not overly restored.

Until just before World War II, Châteauneuf belonged to the Vogué family, which gave it to the state (but took its furniture). Only the main building surrounding a small courtyard is in good shape, and there you will see a bedroom with a little attendant room for the help, who kept fireplaces working all night, a toilet with a vertiginous view, cozy apartments built more recently, and what had technically been a sitting room with a window onto lovely chimney pots.

The village of Châteauneuf itself is a bit of a provincial tourist trap, with a few art galleries, pottery shops and cafés. Ignore all that and the many foreign license plates you will see in the very winding streets: The castle is worth it. In the second, ruined building of the fortress you might chance upon jazz or classical music during the summer. Open year-round, 22 francs (about $4). (It is customary to tip guides at such places 5 or 10 francs.)

SAULIEU Just down the road from Châteauneuf, this castle still belongs to the Vogué family, and only one wing can be visited. Fronted by a moat and backed up with a magnificent private park, the castle is, like so many, a curious mixture of eras. The visit will show you an ornate little chapel, and apartments unchanged since they were furnished by an ancestor, down to the family tapestries. A la vie de Château can be enjoyed in the Honey Open from April 1 to Oct. 1, 45 francs.

On your way north, you can wander on the small paths ... church has the remains of St. Thibault, the subject of the statues at the entrance, the most elaborate known in Burgundy.

SEMUR This curious castle, an ancient fortress for its mostly buttable hilltop castle, worth looking at from several angles, is a mixture of styles that were added when the castle was taken down during the Revolution. Restored from private hands, and only a small part of the castle can be visited. But the visit is worth it for the dreadful grounds and the church. Open July and August, 30 francs.

If you go through Semur on the way to Montbard, you might stop at the Collégiale Notre Dame, which includes, in a chapel, a chapel in America who fought in France in the first world war. Due east of Semur, you can visit the castles of the Sainte, complete with a fourth Second Empire mansard.

ARNAY-LE-DUC The Count of Bussy was exiled from Louis XIV's court for writing a contemporary Parisian "Colette." His mistress, bored by the provinces, soon dropped him. He was a man who didn't forgive, and who believed in settling things down. His chief and brilliant project was to commission paintings to decorate his château with dozens of women and then send all his people who had done him wrong.

BUSSY-RABUTIN belongs to the state, but only part of it can be visited, including the rooms from which one can see the surrounding moat and the pleasant park, where you can stroll. Open year-round, 28 francs.

FONTENAY Just outside Montbard, this is the great 18th-century naturalist's most important project, a model foundry.

Unfortunately already founded in the 12th century by the man who founded the Order of St. Bernard, and is still a working monastery, and therefore closed to the public. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

ANCY-LE-FRANC This château, an Italian fantasy, has been restored to its original splendor, with the help of modern technology. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

TANLAY One of the best of the middle-sized private châteaux, with a courtyard that is a delight to look at from every angle, and a park that is full of surprises. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

EPOISSES This château, which is still inhabited, is famous for its cheese, which is made in the village. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

SCEAUX The Château de Sceaux, on the outskirts of Paris, is a beautiful place to see — this fine example of Burgundian architecture, the rooms of the dowager who lived and died here, and the works itself. Many still-living examples of the period, and you can see the great wheels that are constantly cut like a string of the 1700's and the wheels for the horses. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

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SAULIEU This curious castle, an ancient fortress for its mostly buttable hilltop castle, worth looking at from several angles, is a mixture of styles that were added when the castle was taken down during the Revolution. Restored from private hands, and only a small part of the castle can be visited. But the visit is worth it for the dreadful grounds and the church. Open July and August, 30 francs.

SEMUR If you go through Semur on the way to Montbard, you might stop at the Collégiale Notre Dame, which includes, in a chapel, a chapel in America who fought in France in the first world war. Due east of Semur, you can visit the castles of the Sainte, complete with a fourth Second Empire mansard.

ARNAY-LE-DUC The Count of Bussy was exiled from Louis XIV's court for writing a contemporary Parisian "Colette." His mistress, bored by the provinces, soon dropped him. He was a man who didn't forgive, and who believed in settling things down. His chief and brilliant project was to commission paintings to decorate his château with dozens of women and then send all his people who had done him wrong.

BUSSY-RABUTIN belongs to the state, but only part of it can be visited, including the rooms from which one can see the surrounding moat and the pleasant park, where you can stroll. Open year-round, 28 francs.

FONTENAY Just outside Montbard, this is the great 18th-century naturalist's most important project, a model foundry.

Unfortunately already founded in the 12th century by the man who founded the Order of St. Bernard, and is still a working monastery, and therefore closed to the public. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

ANCY-LE-FRANC This château, an Italian fantasy, has been restored to its original splendor, with the help of modern technology. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

TANLAY One of the best of the middle-sized private châteaux, with a courtyard that is a delight to look at from every angle, and a park that is full of surprises. Open daily, 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M., 30 francs.

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هكذا من الأصل

LEISURE

MOVIE GUIDE

Bruce McBroom

Arnold Schwarzenegger and Vanessa Williams in "Eraser," an explosive mix of unbelievable moments.

Eraser

Directed by Chuck Russell. U.S.

"Eraser," the new Ah-nold movie, is a cinematic Avis. It's so busy trying harder than those other summer movies, its competitiveness dominates all thinking. But that doesn't mean this energetic, incendiary display isn't enjoyable. There's an appropriately playful, so-what? attitude about its improbabilities, its ballistics and its less-than-organic human development. You need a special, jocular outlook for a movie in which Schwarzenegger holds on to the side of a speeding airliner, uses an innocent bystander's dead body as a shield, gets impaled twice and has this to say when he shoots an alligator to death: "You're luggage." In "Eraser," Arnie plays John Kruger, an elite marshal with the Federal Witness Protection Program. His job is to protect whistleblowers until they testify, then change their identities. His latest assignment is Lee Cullen (Vanessa Williams), an employee of a defense contractor who has uncovered a corporate plan to sell lethal "rail guns" to international terrorists. When a federally organized entrapment scheme goes awry, Cullen finds herself being chased by murky assailants — all toting those killer blasters. Everyone is after her, it seems, and Kruger is the only one she can trust. He tells her to hide in New York City's Chinatown and wait for his word. If there's trouble, he says, run to the Central Park Zoo. This means lots of escapes and, more importantly, an exotic staging ground for one of the movie's innumerable climactic scenes. Of course, while Kruger and Cullen evade those rail gun-toting, treacherous, hiss-worthy thugs, they engage in requisite action banter. "You're late," says Cullen, when her protector finally joins her in the zoo — this after smashing his way through the blocked gates in a tow truck. "Traffic," he explains, curtly.

(Desson Howe, WP)

Conte d'été

Directed by Eric Rohmer. France.

Eric Rohmer's vacation movies are not always festive — there was the melancholy "Le Signe du lion" (the sign of Leo), his first film, the reflective "Le genou de Claire" (Claire's knee), the devilish "Pauline à la plage" (Pauline at the beach) and the magical "Le Rayon vert" (the green ray). "Conte d'été" (summer tale) is about aimless summer days on the Breton coast, between Dinard and Saint-Malo, with four characters — three girls and a boy — who talk of going west, to the island of Ouessant in Finistère, and who never make it. Gaspar (Melvil Poupaud) is an unusually untalkative Rohmerian hero, the kind of dreamer who strums his guitar, wanders the beach, and waits to see what will happen. Poupaud has a nice way of being absent on screen: He's the focus of desire, but you never know what he really wants. First he's chosen by Margo (Amanda Langlet), a waitress in the local creperie, then the more flamboyant Solène (Gwenaelle Simon), a Breton siren. By the time Lena, (Aurélia Nolin), his regular girlfriend, arrives, he's thoroughly at sea. The film starts with Gaspard's silent waverings. The rhythm changes when Solène enters, rubs against him like a cat, and stakes her claim. Rohmer's comedy has a touch of Proust's *jeunes filles en fleur*, and the director's own remembrances of time past. It creeps up on you softly like a wistful ballad — careless love, thwarted desire — on a lost season. *(Joan Dupont, IHT)*

The Rock

Directed by Michael Bay. U.S.

Close to the end of "The Rock," Sean Connery says to Nicolas Cage, "I suppose all this will make a great bedtime story to tell your kid." He's dead wrong. This action picture, in which Connery and Cage try to prevent a squad of psycho marines from bombing San Francisco with nerve gas, is the nastiest thing anyone could inflict on a child. Even for adults, the movie's a violence-intoxicated, far-fetched, morally corrupt drama that sinks like a . . . you know. "The Rock" has its minor good points, chiefly the bantering, odd-buddy relationship between the two principals. Connery is John Patrick Mason, a British agent for Her Majesty's Secret Service who has been secretly jailed for 30 years without trial for stealing all of J. Edgar Hoover's secret files, including Who Really Shot JFK. Cage plays the goofy Stanley Goodspeed, a biological warfare expert for the FBI. They're thrown together because commandos, led by Brigadier General Francis Xavier Hummel (Ed Harris), have stormed Alcatraz, carrying 15 VX poison-gas missiles. After locking up 81 tourists, the elite force demands mega-remuneration for the families of soldiers who have died unrewarded during covert operations from Vietnam through Operation Desert Storm. The clichés pile up like rubble, while a cast of familiar action figures — William Forsythe, Michael Biehn and John C. McGinley — slides all over them. *(Desson Howe, WP)*

BOOKS

AN AMERICAN REQUIEM: God, My Father, and the War That Came Between Us

By James Carroll. 279 pages. $22.95. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by Robert H. Patton

WHY would an established novelist be moved to publish a personal memoir? Revealing the raw data of a writer's past could undermine his attempts to universalize his experiences and give them lasting life, especially if that writer is as unabashedly autobiographical in his fiction as James Carroll.

But Carroll's poignant and captivating "An American Requiem" is not an anomaly beside his 10 novels. Like "The City Below," "Prince of Peace" and "Mortal Friends," it marshals strengths of probing psychological detail and wide-screen narrative momentum, and brings the force of true event to the three revolutions that seem to fascinate him most — "interpersonal, religious, political."

Descended from staunch Chicago Irish Catholics, the author as a teenager in the 1950s was haunted and awed by God, Elvis, poetry, by the romantic grandeur of jet fighters and bombers, and above all by his principled, powerful father.

Joe Carroll was one of the FBI's rising stars — plucked from the bureau in 1947 and made brigadier general in charge of Air Force internal investigations.

His rise to directorship of the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1963 put him at the center of nuclear weapons deployments during the Cold War and later would charge him with "counting the enemy and picking the targets" during America's bombing campaign against North Vietnam.

General Carroll was an uneasy hybrid of lawman, spy and soldier, whose warm public manner belied a burdened remoteness at home that his son tried to penetrate.

For the general, a virtuous cause was "the existing social context," the author writes. "Defending it was his one real passion, his vocational commitment, and his religious duty."

When, at 24, Joe Carroll abandoned his plans to become a priest after 12 years in the seminary, he came to see it as an offense to God and Church. When his firstborn son contracted polio, the disease seemed a just rebuke from heaven, "an Irish curse against a spoiled priest."

The family's intimate turmoil is described melodramatically at times (the author terms his elder brother's illness "the radioactive mushroom cloud of our family"); still the religious guilt rings true.

And the occasional floridness of expression captures the groping, vulnerable sensitivities of Joe and Mary's second son, Jim, who, through "the tumult of his hidden unbelief, sex, and filial subservience," would stumble toward ordination as a priest in hopes of redeeming "the beautiful dream" his parents had lost when that Irish curse came down.

"In those vestments I feel like a float in a parade." The observation conveys the strangeness of "a tintype football hero, a cheerleader's lover boy," finding himself a celibate priest in 1969.

Carroll's descriptions of his priesthood brings fresh perspective to the Vietnam era's crosscurrents of social upheaval. As he and other seminarians grapple with doubt, temptation and political rage against Washington and the Catholic orthodoxy, his story assumes the passionate immediacy of the best memoirs of Vietnam combat. "An American Requiem" is an essential addition to the literary record of that time.

Drawn tentatively to the civil rights and antiwar movements ("I was more afraid of my fellow demonstrators than of the police"), Carroll soon turned "peacenik priest" in the so-called Catholic Left.

But even as he organized war protests and counseled draft resisters — his younger brother among them — he dreaded being seen on television or through a Pentagon window by his father. "Coward that I still was, I had not openly proclaimed, to the only one I still had to, the content of this new loyalty of mine, this new love."

The author only fully delivered the revelation of just how far he'd traveled from his father's shadow in 1974, when he announced he was quitting the priesthood. By then the general, in a perverse twist, had been driven from the military for not backing the Nixon administration's push to build antiballistic missiles. His son's defection was a further blow to an already crushed man.

"For the first time I could not fill the void in him with anything I did or anything I was," the author writes. "He was on his own. So was I. Adam walking out of Eden. Sad. Free."

"An American Requiem" explores with gathering power the unspoken bridge between "sad" and "free," for therein lies what an older priest — intending to criticize Carroll's shortcomings as a seminarian — called "the soft middle" but which today the author claims as a strength.

The soft middle is where Carroll has reconciled his early dreams of becoming both priest and poet. It's where he — though laicized, defrocked and married — found the authority to declare himself "a real priest" and baptize his prematurely born daughter as she lay dying in his arms.

"It's the place," he says, "in which silence becomes words." It's where good literature is made and where, for my money, the deepest faith resides.

Robert H. Patton, grandson of General George Patton and author of "The Pattons: A Personal History of an American Family," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, both North-South pairs bid to four hearts. The bidding shown featured an unusual cue-bid by North. He followed his negative double with a three-diamond bid, which was a strong invitation to four hearts, and South accepted.

Three rounds of diamonds were led, and South ruffed and led a spade to the king. He finessed the heart ten successfully, crossed to the club king and finessed the heart queen, uncovering the bad trump split. Cashing the heart ace left this position:

NORTH
♠ 5
♡ 9
♢ —
♣ A J 5

WEST
♠ J 7 6
♡ —
♢ 10
♣ 8

EAST
♠ 10
♡ K
♢ —
♣ Q 10 9

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 3
♡ —
♢ —
♣ 6

South confidently played the ace and queen of spades, throwing a club from the dummy. If East had ruffed, he would have been forced to lead a club, so he discarded a club. Now a spade was ruffed, and East was helpless: whether he overruffed or discarded, South had ten tricks.

NORTH
♠ K 5
♡ 9 8 3 2
♢ J 9 5
♣ A K J 5

WEST
♠ J 7 6 4
♡ 6
♢ A K Q 10 2
♣ 8 4 2

EAST (D)
♠ 10 9
♡ K J 7 5
♢ 8 7 3
♣ Q 10 9 7

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 3 2
♡ A Q 10 4
♢ 6 4
♣ 6 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♠	2 ♢	Dbl
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ace.

ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 52-177, closed Mondays. To Sept. 22: "Schätze aus dem Land der Bibel." From the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, more than 200 items of biblical and historical importance, including parts of the Dead Sea Scrolls.
Schönbrunn Palace, box office tel: (1) 513-08-51. July 6 to Aug. 3 (except Sundays and Mondays): In the park of the palace, a daily performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute."

BELGIUM

Brussels
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (2) 507-8469, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Sept. 8: "Art et Résistance." 200 German paintings and works on paper created between 1912 and 1940, including some "degenerate" exhibits.

Antwerp
De Vlaamse Opera, tel: (3) 233-66-85. Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West." Directed by Robert Carsen, conducted by Silvio Varviso with Stephanie Friede, William Stone and Richard Margison. June 30, July 2, 5, 7, 9 and 12.

BRITAIN

London
National Gallery, tel: (171) 839-3321, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 26: "Degas: Beyond Impressionism." 90 late works, including paintings, drawings, pastels and sculptures, created after the last Impressionist exhibition of 1886. Also, to Aug. 26: "Degas as a Collector." A selection of works from the artist's collection.
Tate Gallery, tel: (171) 887-8000, open daily. To Oct. 6: "Mountain Gloom, Mountain Glory." A celebration of mountain scenery by Turner and other British artists such as Alexander Cozens, Samuel Palmer and Peter de Wint, from the mid-18th to the late 19th century.

FINLAND

Helsinki
Museum of Foreign Art, tel: (0) 17-3361, closed Tuesdays. To July 29: "Views of Rome and Venice: Italian 18th-Century Landscapes." More than 30 views of the two cities by Canaletto, Zuccarelli, and Panini, as well as a selection of etchings by Piranesi from the museum's collection.

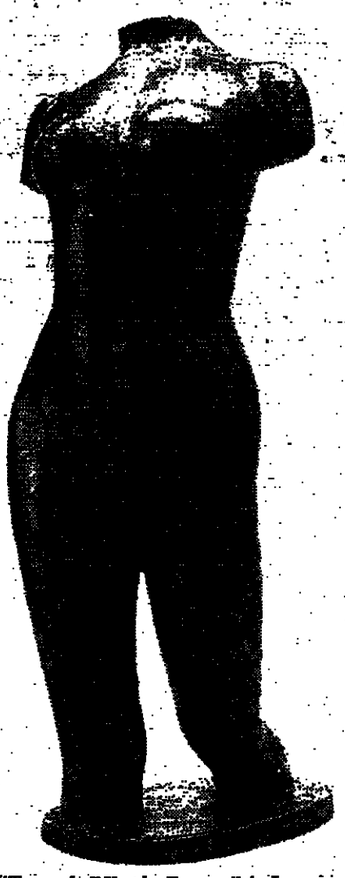
FRANCE

Biot
Musée National Fernand Léger, tel: 92-91-50-30, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 15: "Jean Fautrier." More than 100 works by the French artist (1898-1964) who started with Expressionist works and evolved toward "informal" painting.

Bordeaux
Galerie des Beaux-Arts, tel: 56-96-61-60, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 8: "La Grèce en Révolte: Delacroix et les Peintres Français, 1815-1848." When the Greek War of Independence started in 1821, European opinion strongly balanced in favor of Greece and French artists, such as Delacroix, Cogniet and Scheffer, created philhellenic works.

Marseille
Centre de la Vieille Charité, tel: 91-56-28-38, closed Mondays. To Oct. 30: "Arman & L'Art Africain." From the collection of the French assemblage artist, a selection of 200 masks, sculptures and reliquaries.

Paris
Centre Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. To Oct. 14: "Francis Bacon." More than 80 paintings and works on paper, created between the pre-War period and 1990, in which repulsion often mingles with fascination.
Fondation Cartier pour l'Art Contemporain, tel: 42-18-56-77, closed Mondays. To Oct. 13: "Comme un Oiseau." Birds as a theme in international contemporary art. Features sculptures by Gonzalez-Torres, Brancusi and Calder, paintings by Magritte, Baldessari, Miró and Basquiat, flying machines by Panamarenko as well as African and Inuit works.
Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To July 15: "Les Années Romantiques, la Peinture en France de 1815 à 1850." 180 paintings and etchings by Ingres, Chassériau, Horace Vernet and Louis Boilly, among others.
Musée du Louvre, tel: (1) 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 5: "Pisanello, 1395-1455: Le Peintre aux Sept Vertus." More than 300 works by the Italian artist and 200 drawings by contemporaries and other artists he influenced.
Petit Palais, tel: (1) 42-65-12-73, closed Mondays. Continuing/To July 21: Albrecht Dürer: Oeuvre Gravé." More than 200 woodcuts and drypoints by the 15th-century artist. While illustrating Biblical and mythological themes, Dürer was the first artist to engrave portraits.
Unesco, tel: (1) 43-73-92-45, closed Saturdays and Sundays. To July 18: "Jaime Colson: Peintre Contemporain de la République Dominicaine." Jaime Colson's (1919-1972) colorful and realist paintings show the influences of the Cubist movement and the Mexican muralists such as Siqueiros, Orozco and Diego Rivera.



Maillol's "Torse de l'Ile-de-France" in Lausanne.

GERMANY

Berlin
Deutsches Historisches Museum, tel: (30) 215-020, closed Sundays. Continuing/To Aug. 20: "Art and Power: Europe under the Dictators, 1930-1945." The exhibition illustrates art, architecture, film and propaganda under Communism and Fascism.

Düsseldorf
Heinrich-Heine-Institut, tel: (211) 899-5571, closed Mondays. To July 14: "Gérard de Nerval und Deutschland." Early photographs, original manuscripts and other documents devoted to the French romantic poet who was torn between genius and madness, produced lowbrow journalism and literary masterpieces and cultivated a great love for Germany.

IRELAND

Dublin
Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, tel: (1) 874-1903, closed Mondays. To Aug. 25: "America's Eye: Paintings from the Collection of Brian P. Burns." From a private collection, a selection of 48 works by Irish painters from the period 1840-1940.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. Continuing/To December: Several exhibitions celebrate the trimillennium of Jerusalem. Among them: "Portrayals of Holy Sites by Jewish Artists." Depiction of the holy sites from the 15th century to the present; "Jerusalem in Israeli Art." An exploration by 20th-century artists; "From Mount Moriah to Golgotha." Jerusalem as a backdrop to biblical events as envisioned by Mantegna, Dürer, Cranach and Rembrandt; "Seeing and Imagining Jerusalem." Paintings, drawings and photographs by Turner, van de Velde and Bartlett.

ITALY

Florence
Palazzo Vecchio, tel: (55) 276-84-65, open daily. Continuing/To July 28: "Glo' Pomodoro: Sculpture in Florence." Bronze works by the Italian sculptor born in 1930.
Spedale degli Innocenti, tel: (55) 247-7952, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Nov. 3: "Toros y Toreros: Goya, Picasso and Dali." A comparison of the interpretation and depiction of bull-fighting by the three Spanish painters.

Venice
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 522-1375. Continuing/To Dec. 8: "Magna Grecia: I Greci in Occidente." Documents Greek culture in the West, from medicine to religion, arts and philosophy.

MONACO

Monte-Carlo
Les Nuits de la Danse, tel: 92-16-22-99. July 12 to 19: A series of ballet evenings performed on the terraces of the Casino, with choreographies by Nacho Duato, William Forsythe, Jean-Christophe Maillot, George Balanchine, Jiri Kylian and John Alleyne.

SPAIN

Madrid
Teatro de la Zarzuela, tel: (1) 524-54-00. Mozart's "Idomeneo." Directed by Emilio Sagi, conducted by Peter Maag, with Kurt Streit, Barbara Bonney, Nancy Gustafson and Lola Casariego. July 11, 13 and 15.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Barbier-Mueller, tel: (22) 312-0270, open daily. Continuing/To Sept. 30: "Art des Steppes: Une Courte Introduction." A selection of recently discovered bronze items that belonged to the nomadic tribes who wandered from Russia to Mongolia. Also, To Dec. 31: "Tambours d'Afrique et d'Océanie." Monumental drums from Africa and Australasia.

Lausanne
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (21) 312-63-32, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Sept. 22: "Artistide Maillol." More than 60 sculptures, paintings and drawings created between 1890 and 1910, when the French sculptor started working on the large sculptures that would make him famous.

UNITED STATES

New York
Avery Fisher Hall, tel: (212) 721-6500. July 9 to 20: "Mostly Mozart Festival." Mozart in abundance, performed by soloists such as Itzhak Perlman and James Galway. Aug. 12 to 24: I Solisti Veneti under Claudio Scimone interpret Vivaldi, Pergolesi, Albinoni and Boccherini, with June Anderson, soprano. The festival ends with Handel's "Messiah," in Mozart's 1789 arrangement.
Guggenheim Museum, tel: (212) 423-38-40, closed Thursdays. To Oct. 9: "Meret Oppenheim: Beyond the Teacup." 100 sculptures, paintings and works on paper. The Swiss artist, born in 1913, gained recognition in 1936 when she exhibited with the Surrealists; from the mid-1950s, she designed costumes and created sculptures, and later devoted herself to geometric abstractions.
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9480, closed Wednesdays. To Oct. 1: "Pictures of The Times: A Century of Photography from The New York Times." A selection of 150 photographs from the 17 million in The Times archives, that show the significancy of news photography to history as well as to the daily newspaper. Also, to Sept. 17: "Picasso and Portraiture: Representation and Transformation." Paintings and drawings of people often portrayed by Picasso between the 1890s and 1972.
Whitney Museum of American Art, tel: (212) 570-3633, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Sept. 22: "Perpetual Mirage: Photographic Narratives of the Desert West." In focusing on a region that has inspired some of America's most visionary photographs, the exhibition features various albums, books and original photographs by Dorothea Lange, Edward Weston, Ansel Adams and Eliot Porter.

Pasadena
Norton Simon Museum, tel: (818) 449-68-40, closed Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Continuing/To July 21: "The New Wave: Bonnard, Toulouse-Lautrec and Vuillard and the French Color Print." Color lithographs which the three French painters used as a medium in which to experiment with new pictorial ideas.

Washington
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. To Sept. 29: "Thomas Eakins: The Rowing Pictures." Brings together nine paintings, one watercolor and 13 drawings of the 1870s that evoke an era in American life, before betting and racing scandals caused the sport to lose its popularity.

CLOSING SOON

June 30: Rodin/Sculptures." Palais des Papes, Avignon, France.
June 30: "Twentieth Century Chinese Painting: Tradition and Innovations." Singapore Art Museum, Singapore.
July 1: "Berlin-Moscow." Pushkin Museum, Moscow.
July 1: "L'Ecole de Rouen: De l'Impressionisme à Marcel Duchamp." Musée des Beaux-Arts, Rouen, France.

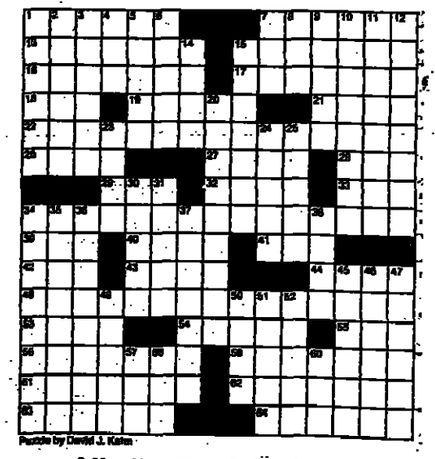
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Buckwheat was a little one
7 Third Hebrew month
13 Rubbing compound ingredient
15 Clash
16 It often comes down to this
17 A bogey, to par
18 Electrical unit
19 Herald's locale
21 Camping equipment
22 Plainly
26 —— Brothers
27 Matriarch buried at Hebron
28 Strain
29 Stock page listing
32 "A Room With a View" view
33 Colorado native
34 Football lines
39 Chemical suffix
40 —— Bear ("Uncle Remus" character)
41 Trickster
42 Glen Canyon ——
43 Suffix with switch
44 Shocks
48 1968 Rock Hudson film
53 —— expense
54 Kilmer poem ending
55 South Africa's —— Paul Kruger
56 Kind of leader
59 "Black Magic Woman" rock group
61 Auction reaction
62 Arranged
63 1986 World Series losers
64 Actress Bullock

DOWN

1 Decorate again
2 Minerva's Greek counterpart
3 Chess expert Lyman
4 Cornfield sound
5 Inner personality, to Jung
6 Ending with folk
7 "——Tiki"
8 Seine scene
9 Deadly sin
10 Revel
11 Lacking teeth
12 Geometric points
14 Deep throat
15 Phrase inventors
20 Awkward
23 Idle
24 Baseball's Bichette
25 Spindle part
30 "Lost Horizon" setting
31 Home planet
34 Divorce participant, sometimes
35 Not working
36 Mad
37 Skintight outfit
38 "For what profit has a man, —— . . .": Matthew
45 On base
46 Domestic worker
47 Best Western rival
49 Whisky drinks
50 Approximately
51 Approximates
52 "The Prisoner of ——"
57 80's merger inits.
58 ——-en-Provence
60 Gymnast's goal



Puzzle by David J. Kahn

©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of June 27

A	M	E	S	S		C	O	R	P		E	A	T	S
L	I	G	H	T		O	D	I	E		Q	U	I	P
A	N	G	E	R		R	I	C	K		U	L	N	A
W	H	O		L	E	E	N	C	H	I	L	A	D	A
		T	A	L	E			N	I	L				
	T	H	E	K	I	T	C	H	E	N	S	I	N	K
F	I	E	R	Y			L	A	S	T		N	E	A
I	L	L	S		C	E	A	S	E		M	E	A	T
E	E	L		A	R	A	M			E	A	R	L	Y
F	R	O	M	S	O	U	P	T	O	N	U	T	S	
		A	T	O			E	R	N	S				
	K	I	T	A	N	D	C	A	B	O	O	D	L	E
B	E	N	Z		E	R	O	S		B	L	E	A	K
A	N	N	O		R	O	P	E		L	E	A	V	E
N	O	S	H		S	P	E	D		E	A	R	E	D

Jotting Pad

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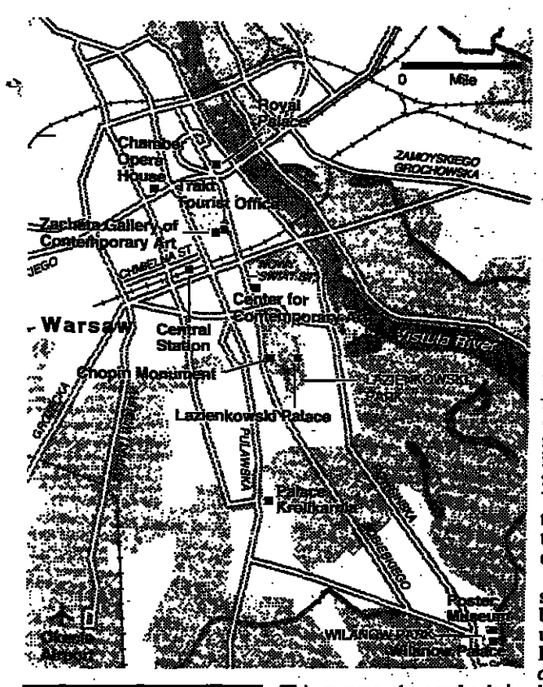
هكذا من الأصل

LEISURE

Witold Krassowski for The New York Times

Warsaw, spruced up for its 400th anniversary as Poland's capital, has a new subway that is clean and safe.

The New Warsaw in Full Bloom



By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Bustling with commercial energy and new deals hatching on every street corner, Warsaw sheds some of its serious business attitude during the summer.

Song festivals, music in the parks, street fairs and impromptu sidewalk fashion shows will be in full swing in the coming months. After a long winter and spring, the city is dressed in abundant green. Warsaw women are exceedingly fashion-conscious these days, and their stylishness adds to the jaunty atmosphere.

The increasing traffic jams are one sign of growing affluence. The new subway does not go far, but it is clean, modern and safe. Buses and trams are a great value no matter how long the ride.

This is the year of the 400th anniversary of Warsaw as Poland's capital city. In 1596, King Zygmunt III Waza moved the throne from the southern city of Cracow to the banks of the Vistula River farther north. The royal household traveled on a flotilla of barges and boats, taking its 500-member entourage to what they considered a better site for trading. King Zygmunt called his new headquarters a "vile little town" but put up with its indignities to be closer to Sweden and Lithuania.

To mark the anniversary, the city has started reconstructing the Jablonowski Palace, an 18th-century French-style building that once housed City Hall. The new tenants (appropriately for Warsaw's new reputation as a business center) will be banks and financial firms.

On About Town

Over the last three decades, Poles have developed a reputation as graphic designers. The best and latest of their work, along with posters and graphics from Western Europe, Asia and the United States, will be displayed at the Poster Biennale at the Poster Museum in Wilanow through Sept. 15. The museum is on the grounds of the Wilanow Palace, 1 Wiertnicza; telephone (48-22) 422606. Open daily except Monday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

The Center for Contemporary Art, 6 Avenue Ujazdowskie, (48-22) 6281271, in the red brick Ujazdowski Castle, is always abuzz with innovative exhibits. Visitors include young artists on the lookout for the latest trends. This summer the emphasis is a little more retrospective and inclusive than usual. Paintings, videos and photography by 60 foreign and Polish artists, including the resin-and-canvas sculptures of Magdalena Abakanowicz and the videos of Jenny Holzer, will be on display until Aug. 31. Open daily except Monday from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., on Friday till 9 P.M.

The Mozart Festival, now in its sixth year, presents performances of all the composer's stage works — orchestral, chamber, masses and operas — in the Chamber Opera House to July 26. All performances except operas will be in the Warsaw Royal Palace and churches. Operas start at 7 P.M. at the Chamber Opera House at 76B Avenue Solidarnosci; (48 22) 312 240. Tickets are $3 to $8; the box office is open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. Two hours before the opera house performances, tickets are available at $2.

Through July 7, the Zacheta Gallery of Contemporary Art, 3 Plaza Malachowskiego, (48-22) 276913, presents "Fluxus in Germany, 1962-1994." The exhibition, prepared by the Stuttgart Institute for International Relations, which promotes German art abroad, shows aspects of the avant-garde Fluxus movement, noteworthy for "happenings" and its use of objects. Included are highlights of concerts, art festivals and other events, photographs, posters, letters, films and recordings. Also on display will be original works by Fluxus artists. Open every day except Monday, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Wilanow Park and Palace, 1 Wiertnicza, (48 22) 428 101, is about 20 minutes south of the city center by car. The splendid Italian Baroque palace, built in 1679, served as a summer residence for King Jan III Sobieski, who ruled from 1674 to 1696. After his death, each royal owner added different styles, Baroque to neo-classical. The palace is now a museum, with dozens of rooms containing 16th-to 19th-century French, Italian, English and Saxon furniture, as well as Oriental and Polish pieces. Open daily from 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. except Tuesday and the day after public holidays. Guided tours in English are $12, palace admission $2.

Wilanow Park — which consists of a two-level Italian garden, one in a mixed English and Chinese idiom and an English landscape garden with lakes — is at its best in summer. Open from 10 A.M. till sunset, every day except Thursday.

Palace Krolikarnia, 113A Pulawska Street, (48 22) 431 586, was built between 1772 and 1786 by King August II as a hunting estate. Things have changed since: The palace is now in the city center, where it stands in handsome contrast to much of the post-World War II Communist architecture. It is a museum for contemporary sculpture. Open daily except Monday.

First-time visitors may be surprised to find that the city boasts one of the world's great urban parks. The Lazienki Park is a gorgeous expanse, dotted with summer palaces, ice cream stands and cafés. Varsovians love to promenade and rock performers like to play here. One of the most pleasant of the many palaces, orangeries and miniature museums in the park is the neo-classical Lazienki palace built on an islet by the Italian architect Domenico Merlini.

A favorite site in Lazienki for outdoor concerts is the Chopin Monument, unveiled in 1926, destroyed by the Germans and rebuilt in 1958. On summer Sundays at noon and 4 P.M., weather permitting, there are concerts of Chopin's music.

The park is open daily from 7:30 A.M. to dusk. The historic buildings are open daily except Monday. English-language guides can be hired at Trakt Tourist Office, 6 Kredytowa Street, (48 22) 278 068. A two-hour tour of the palaces and park is $15.

To get the flavor of the new capitalist Warsaw, stroll along Nowy Swiat Street and Chielmna Street, a newly paved pedestrian walk that crosses it. Boutiques nestle on the first floor of elegant town houses, and outdoor cafés have become the new meeting places of entrepreneurs.

Dining Out

The big news in Warsaw this season is the opening of a California-style restaurant, Malibu, at 132 Chmielna Street, decorated with seashells and starfish. It is a needed diversion from an otherwise routine eating scene. The food is prepared by a visiting chef from Spago in Los Angeles. Dinner for two with wine: about $80. Telephone: (48 22) 656 2943. Reservations essential.

Traditional Polish food is served in a quiet and elegant atmosphere at Restaurant Wilanow, 27 Wiertnicza, (48 22) 421 852, about 20 minutes by car from the city center. Cold summer borscht or a light wild mushroom soup are distinctly local. Dinner for two with a moderate bottle of wine: $60. On nice days tables are set on the patio.

A favorite of young artists, actors and writers is Quchnia Artystyczna (Artistic Kitchen), in the back of the Ujazdowski Palace, 6 Avenue Ujazdowskie, (48 22) 625 7627, overlooking the Lazienki Park. The decor is whimsical: slender wrought-iron chairs, filmy fabric draped here and there, glass-topped tables. The menu includes chicken with banana and coconut in curry sauce ($7), green salad with Roquefort cheese ($5) and grilled meats ($7).

The Ejlat Cafe, 47 Avenue Ujazdowskie, (48 22) 628 5472, is run by a Polish-Canadian who has returned to add a touch of informal dining to his home city. At his hangout of academics, writers and journalists you can eat a decent version of *pirogi* — dumplings with a filling of choice — for $5 or a salad niçoise at $7.

Warsaw's bar and pub scene has diversified dramatically; no longer are dark, smoke-filled, sour-smelling rooms the norm. The U Fiszera at 1 Bankowy Square, overlooking the neo-classical town hall and the 1930s stock market building, features live music, including jazz and Spanish guitar.

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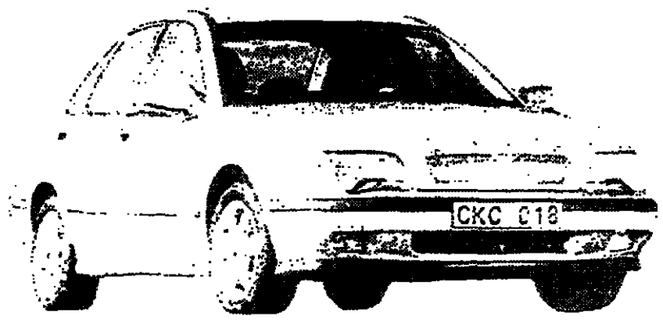
CAR COLUMN

At Last, a Volvo Fun to Drive

By Gavin Green

Volvo S40 *About $21,000. Four-cylinder, 16-valve 1,731 cc engine. 115 BHP at 5,500 RPM. Five-speed manual gearbox. Top speed 193 KPH (120 MPH). Acceleration: 0-100 KPH in 10.5 seconds. Average fuel economy 7.8 liters/100 KM.*



VOLVO has been the master of marketing cars. No car company has a more focused public image. Very simply, Volvo says safety.

Goodness knows who the clever chap was who first had the idea. Twenty years ago, when most carmakers were obsessed by sleek style, driving pleasure or a cool image, Volvo launched an ugly box-shaped car called the 244. It was slow, thirsty, unrefined, had a poor ride and, with its big rubber bumpers and square lines, looked rather like a brick with a rubber ring wrapped around it.

How on earth to sell *that*? You can just imagine eyes rolling in collective hopelessness in the ad and marketing departments. But then somebody had a brainstorm. "We'll sell this car to people who don't like cars. We'll sell to all those millions of people who are frightened to drive, scared to go fast, and would like the reassurance that comes with driving a car that looks like it's designed to fight crash barriers and come out the winner."

It helped that the Volvo 244 was tough. It also helped that in the early 1970s safety legislation was piling on thick and fast (especially in the United States, Volvo's biggest market) and that safety was starting to become an issue. It helped that nobody else had grabbed the moral high ground. Volvo jumped for it, grasped it, and has never let it go.

Millions of nervous motorists now feel reassured every time they get into their Volvos, just as millions of motorcyclists and cyclists live in terror of them. Volvo owners do not enjoy their cars. But they trust them.

But in the last half dozen years, the Swedes have started to have some fun. Volvo has changed course, spurred on by new managers who are bored making cars for people who hate cars, and stung by the realization that some other carmakes are just as safe *and* they're fun to drive and they look good.

YES, yes, you can still buy the big 940/960 if you want your protective armor for the daily motoring joust. But now there's the smaller 850 series, which actually looks quite good. It even has a turbocharged sports version for those who enjoy driving.

And now, even more radical, there's the S40 sedan and its station wagon spinoff, the V40. The V40 is aimed more at those who wish to use the carrying capacity for leisure pursuits (hunting, fishing, golf, tennis, sailing) rather than lugging around chests of drawers or children in the back.

The S40 sedan also looks slightly racy, in a flowing, contoured, un-Volvo-like way, even if there are a few typical Volvo cues (like the grille) to reassure those who want protection in the big, bad motoring jungle. The accent is as much on driving pleasure as safety.

The S40 feels much more conventional than the oddball 940, or even than the 850. It feels rather Japanese inside.

Why is this car less oddball than your average Volvo? Because Volvo has designs on getting mainstream buyers out of similarly sized Ford Mondeos, Opel Vectras and Renault Lagunas. And because the S40 was partly developed by another company, which wanted a mainstream car.

It is part of a joint venture with Mitsubishi, partly funded by the Dutch government. It is built in Holland in the same factory that makes Mitsubishi's version of the car, the Carisma. Engines, styling and cabins are different, but there are many common components. As it turns out, the Volvo looks better and drives better.

It is a car that feels strong and solid, like all Volvos, yet is light and easy to drive, like the best Japanese cars. It looks distinctive enough to be noticed, yet is un-Volvo enough not constantly to worry motorcyclists or cyclists with imminent if unintentional assault. Rather, this is a Volvo more likely to worry other carmakers, for the top versions are sporty to drive, while the cheaper ones are surprisingly good value. In most markets, you're talking about Ford money — for a Volvo.

THE S40 is also further evidence of Volvo coming in from exile. Building cars styled like tanks certainly gave the Swedes a distinctive product, and you can't deny their worldwide sales success. But lately there has been something slightly contrived and cynical about it all. These days you don't have to buy a car that drives like a truck to protect your family.

Volvo proves it. The S40 no doubt hits walls and safety barriers with every bit as much aplomb as its predecessors, yet it drives with élan. There is even early evidence that longstanding Volvo customers are starting timidly to come out of their old cars, to have a go in the new S40. Who knows. They may even end up enjoying it.

Next: The Audi A4 Avant

Gavin Green is the editor in chief of Car magazine.

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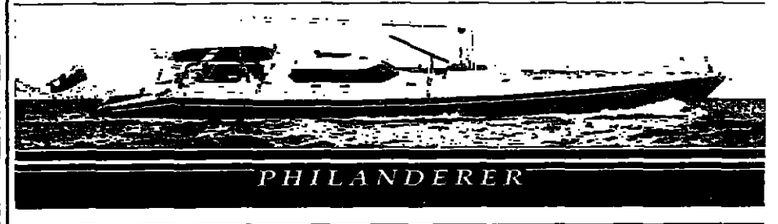

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TODAY'S
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION
Appears on Page 11

TRIB INDEX
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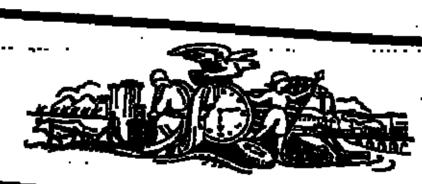
CURRENCY

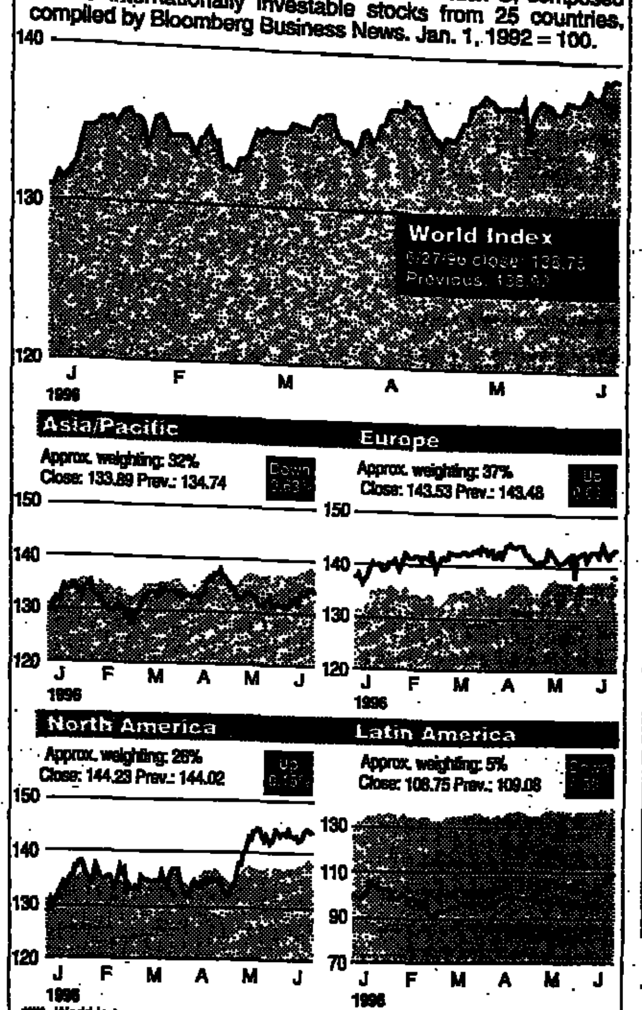
Herald Tribune (INTERNATIONAL)

BUSINESS / FINANCE



THE TRIB INDEX 138.75

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Thu. close	Prev. close	% change		Thu. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	147.04	146.74	+0.20	Capital Goods	147.15	146.92	+0.16
Utilities	130.53	131.13	-0.46	Raw Materials	161.88	162.69	-0.50
Finance	120.77	121.35	-0.48	Consumer Goods	148.67	148.45	+0.15
Services	129.57	129.81	-0.18	Miscellaneous	138.04	138.28	-0.17

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Stock Funds: Cash Magnet

Investors Keep Money Pouring Into the Market

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cash is trash and should be spent as rapidly as possible — or so it would seem is the motto of most equity mutual-fund managers this year. Unprecedented inflows of cash from eager investors have been received by fund managers and just as quickly invested in stocks.

The results are startling and may help explain the recent weakness in small stocks, which had been market darlings this year. The fund managers who loved those stocks bought all they could, leaving little cash on hand when some funds experienced outflows this month.

In the first five months of 1996, according to data released Wednesday, equity mutual funds took in $123.5 billion, almost equaling the full-year record of $128.1 billion set in 1995. June's inflows, which fund managers say were substantial if down somewhat from May's strong pace, almost certainly will have made 1996 a record year by the time it finishes its first six months.

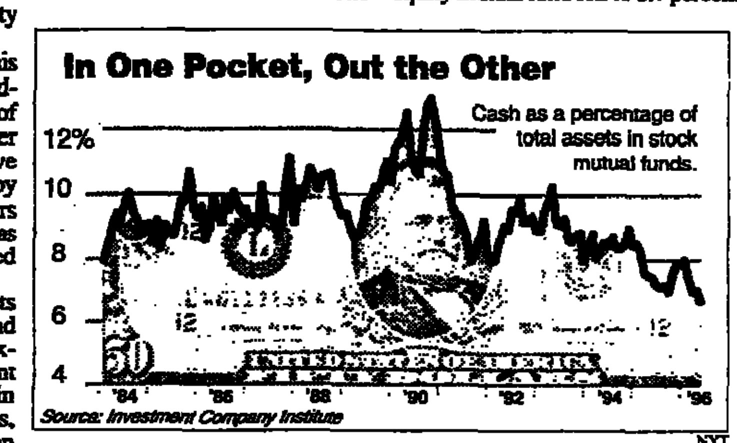
One might think that spending all that money would be a problem and that some cash would pile up. But it did not. Brokers were more than up to the task of providing stocks for fund managers to buy, and the level of uninvested cash in funds moved relatively little. As a percentage of assets, cash in the average equity mutual fund fell to 6.7 percent at the end of May from 7.9 percent at the end of last year — but that was the lowest figure since June 1977, according to the Investment Company Institute, a trade group that compiled the data. Nowhere was the trend stronger than in aggressive-growth mutual funds, particularly those that invest in small stocks.

The net cash inflows for those funds never exceeded $5 billion in one month before this year. In April, however, the inflows came to $7.6 billion, and last month the figure exploded to $9.2 billion. Cash levels in such funds, meanwhile, fell to 6.9 percent at the end of May from 9.3 percent at the end of January.

That set up such funds for some June disappointments. AMG Data Services, which tracks weekly cash-flow figures for many funds, reported that in the week ended June 19, a group of funds it described as "emerging growth" — which includes many of the

See FUNDS, Page 16

In One Pocket, Out the Other



Source: Investment Company Institute

NYT

Bundesbank Stoking a Recovery

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

SCHLANGENBAD, Germany — The Bundesbank held out the possibility of a reduction in a key interest rate Thursday after the central bank's council members voted to keep benchmark lending rates unchanged.

Markets were disappointed that the money-market benchmark rate known as the repurchase or repo rate was fixed at an unchanged 3.3 percent. With a meeting of Federal Reserve Board policymakers planned in the United States next week, some said a move on German rates would have been ill-advised without waiting to see whether U.S. rates were headed higher.

Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, said he saw no reason to raise rates. By holding rates at levels that matched their lowest point since the Bundesbank was founded in 1948, the central bank effectively is stoking the rebounding economy, analysts said.

"The economy already has hit bottom" and prospects for a recovery are in place, Mr. Tietmeyer said. Exports are rising, domestic orders are up, interest rates are low, unions have acquiesced in low pay raises, and business-climate surveys are pointing upward.

Even the Deutsche mark, which rallied last year and contributed to a brief recession that began in the autumn, has "normalized," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "The Bundesbank always remains interested in a strong dollar." The unchanged repo rate

See RATES, Page 16

Eurotunnel Assures Its Shareholders A Debt Pact Is Near

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Eurotunnel and its creditor banks have reached a "tacit agreement" to give the banks an equity stake in the Channel Tunnel operator in exchange for forgiving some of its debt, its co-chairman, Patrick Ponsolle, said Thursday.

Eurotunnel and its banks also agreed that interest due on the rest of the company's debt would be reduced, he said.

Facing more than 1,000 angry shareholders at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Ponsolle said Eurotunnel had not yet reached agreement on how much of the company the banks would take over under the plan. But he sought to reassure shareholders that "the majority of shares will remain in the hands of current shareholders."

Eurotunnel has been in negotiations with 225 creditor banks ever since it suspended interest payments on more than 65 billion French francs ($12.56 billion) of debt in September 1995. The company has also been under pressure from its 700,000 shareholders, who have seen the value of their stake plummet and fear that the company will reach an agreement to cede control of the tunnel to the creditor banks.

"We won't sign an agreement we don't think is fair to the shareholders," Mr. Ponsolle said at the stormy meeting. He described the talks with the banks as "long, complex, difficult and sometimes ferocious."

Any agreement, he added, would not be approved until it had been presented to an extraordinary shareholders meeting.

Police stood by outside during the meeting, which was moved to Paris's main convention center from a smaller venue after an unusually high number of small shareholders made clear their intention to attend. Small shareholders own 90 percent of the company's stock, and in one of the first mass proxy actions in French corporate history, many of them have banded together to protest the possibility of giving majority control of the company to the creditor banks in exchange for debt forgiveness.

Mr. Ponsolle hoped to show that the company's management was looking out for the shareholders' best interests by outlining a restructuring plan aimed at allowing the unprofitable company to pay a dividend by 2004.

He asked shareholders, some of whom yelled angrily throughout the meeting, to be patient and not to expect a sudden turnaround in the company's fortunes.

"Many of you say nothing can be done," he said. "My mission is to define the means of doing something. But if you expect a return to normal within two years, I can't do it."

In exchange for swapping a portion of the company's debt for equity, Mr. Ponsolle said he would ask creditor banks to agree to a "very substantial" decrease in interest payments over the next few years.

The banks, he said, had agreed in principle to the swap and to reducing interest, but he said disagreements remained over the amount of interest that would be due.

In the absence of an agreement, Mr. Ponsolle said Eurotunnel would owe the banks 72 billion francs by the end of 1996, including 5.35 billion francs in interest for the year.

He said the company could go into receivership in Britain if an agreement with banks were not reached by July 31.

Mr. Ponsolle said the company would also demand that the tunnel's contractors, as well as the French and British governments, contribute to the restructuring of the company.

In its first 18 months of operation, the tunnel has run up a loss of more than 10 billion francs. But executives said that, omitting interest payments, Eurotunnel had broken even for the first time in the past three months. The company also reiterated its goal of raising sales 50 percent this year from 2.2 billion francs last year.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Keeping the Trade Wheels Turning

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Economists may not agree on much, but at least the "bicycle theory" goes largely uncontested. The theory holds that the world risks relapsing into protectionism if it fails to keep moving toward ever freer trade. If you stop pedaling, you fall off.

There is, however, more than one way to ride a bicycle. More than two years after the end of the last big round of multilateral trade negotiations, the Uruguay Round, the world's trading powers are deeply divided over how hard to pedal and in what direction.

New ideas are clearly needed. The world has changed enormously since the Uruguay Round was launched in the 1980s, when globalization was in its infancy and the Berlin Wall was still standing.

Now a host of new countries, including Russia and China, are pressing to join the hitherto Western-dominated trading system, and the booming countries of East Asia are becoming key players. The United States and the European Union no longer call all the shots.

All the main actors have different interests. The Europeans fear exclusion from the vast new U.S.-inspired trading blocs forming around the Pacific and in the Western Hemisphere. Washington, however, has not yet decided how the Europeans fit in or how it sees the future of the multilateral system.

While Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, has proposed a new trade round, the United States says it is unnecessary. Washington, in fact, does not want any more free-trade initiatives at least until after November's presidential election.

Like the Europeans, the export-dependent Asian countries are attached to the multilateral system. But they prefer to proceed at their own pace, preferably by voluntary unilateral moves to open their markets, and will be cautious about any new round of bargaining.

It's time for some new ideas on how to proceed with trade liberalization.

The Asian countries and others are deeply suspicious of Western efforts to open negotiations on so-called new issues such as labor and environmental standards and bribery and corruption, which they see as stalking horses for protectionism.

None of this augurs well for the World Trade Organization's first ministerial meeting, to be held in Singapore in December, which needs to keep the trade bicycle moving forward.

But the outline of a solution began to emerge this week at a Washington conference organized by the Institute for International Economics to prepare for the Singapore talks. There is growing support for setting a target date for global free trade, perhaps 2015 or 2020, similar to the targets already set by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and by members of the planned Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Such an ambitious aim, however, could probably not be achieved either by another huge Uruguay Round-style negotiation or by the currently faltering sector-by-sector negotiations in areas such as telecommunications and financial services.

Trade specialists at the Washington meeting preferred something in between: a series of smaller rounds, with the first perhaps ending in 2002.

Enough issues would be on the table to allow trade-offs between different sectors but not so many as to overload the talks.

The negotiations could be launched next year or in 1998. They would be built around the agenda already foreseen at the end of the Uruguay Round, providing for further multilateral negotiations on issues such as agriculture, trade in services and intellectual property around the end of the decade.

China would have to be brought into the process fairly soon, and procedures for admitting other countries into the WTO would need to be streamlined.

Such a scenario would not solve all the problems. Defining the extent of the negotiations would still be tricky. But it is the best plan yet for keeping the bicycle wheels turning.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

June 27

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7875	2.639	1.1213	0.3315	0.1113*	—	5.449*	1.3641	1.5625*	1.254	1.333*
Brussels	31.3825	48.4425	20.5795	6.0815	2.0496*	18.354	—	25.02	0.2668	23.05	24.425*
Frankfurt	1.5254	2.3587	—	0.2955	0.9914*	0.8919	4.8598*	1.2152	1.3948*	1.1188	1.1879*
London (a)	1.546	—	2.3532	7.9632	2,371.99	2.6383	48.4225	1.9343	168.915	2.1064	198.87
Madrid	128.034	197.39	84.122	24.86	8.343*	75.027	4.0879	102.28	117.469*	94.811	—
Milan	1,534.25	2,362.15	1,005.10	297.98	—	898.80	48.803	1,228.78	14.064	1,128.78	11.937
New York (b)	—	1.5493a	1.5182	5.1335	1,533.00	1.7015	31.34	1.247	109.145	1.3635	127.485
Paris	5.15	7.94	3.3837	—	0.3356*	3.0179	0.1644	4.1140	4.7226*	3.7815	4.021*
Tokyo	109.45	170.27	71.71	21.19	0.713	63.95	3.4857	87.71	—	80.45	0.854
Toronto	1.3827	2.1109	0.8972	0.2652	0.0889*	0.8087	0.436*	1.0923	1.2482*	—	1.0947*
Zurich	1.252	1.9332	0.8221	0.243	0.08159*	0.7331	3.9947*	—	1.1456*	0.9191	0.9762*
1 ECU	1.2573	0.8155	1.9137	6.4253	1,929.50	2.1456	39.3796	1.5739	137.112	1.7124	161.026
1 SDR	1.448	0.935	2.2042	7.4556	2,212.60	2.4903	45.3324	1.8152	157.268	1.9808	185.358

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	241.39	Mex. peso	7.599	S. Afr. rand	4.3605
Australian $	1.269	Hong Kong $	7.7388	N. Zealand $	1.4667	S. Kor. won	808.55
Austrian sch.	10.705	Hung. forint	153.34	Norw. krone	6.5232	Swed. krona	6.635
Brazil real	1.01	Indian rupee	35.02	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.64
Chinese yuan	8.3406	Indo. rupiah	2328.25	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	27.65	Irish £	0.6301	Port. escudo	156.86	Turkish lira	81513.0
Danish krone	5.866	Israeli shek.	3.2145	Russ ruble	5092.0	UAE dirham	3.6710
Egypt. pound	3.354	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	468.50
Fin. markka	4.6297	Malay. ring.	2.4764	Sing. $	1.4112		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5416	1.5413	1.5413	Japanese yen	108.57	108.07	107.57
Canadian dollar	1.3605	1.3597	1.3588	Swiss franc	1.2483	1.2452	1.2422
Deutsche mark	1.5190	1.5160	1.5133				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 27

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/8 - 2 1/4	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	7/16 - 9/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 11/16 - 4 13/16
6-month	5 11/16 - 5 3/4	3 7/16 - 3 5/8	2 3/8 - 2 1/2	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 13/16 - 4 15/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/8	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	2 5/8 - 2 3/4	6 - 6 1/8	4 1/4 - 4 3/8	1 - 1 1/8	4 1/2 - 4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 3/8
3-month CDs	5.02	5.02
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.06	5.09
1-year Treasury bill	5.45	5.50
2-year Treasury bill	6.22	6.27
5-year Treasury note	6.59	6.67
7-year Treasury note	6.69	6.76
10-year Treasury note	6.83	6.89
30-year Treasury bond	6.99	7.04
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.79	4.79
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.47	0.46
1-month interbank	0.52	0.55
3-month interbank	0.76	0.63
6-month interbank	0.84	0.82
10-year Govt bond	3.30	3.30
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.32
1-month interbank	3.40	3.40
3-month interbank	3.43	3.43
6-month interbank	3.45	3.45
10-year Bund	6.60	6.56
Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 3/8	5 1/2
1-month interbank	5 11/16	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	8.00	7.96
France		
Intervention rate	3.60	3.60
Call money	3 15/16	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 7/8	3 3/4
3-month interbank	3 15/16	3 15/16
6-month interbank	4 1/16	3 7/8
10-year OAT	6.62	6.61

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	383.05	383.25	-0.35
London	383.00	382.95	-0.65
New York	384.50	383.80	-1.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

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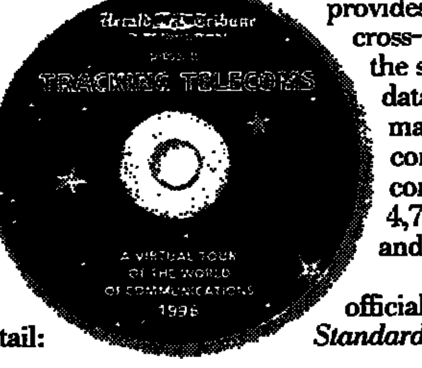

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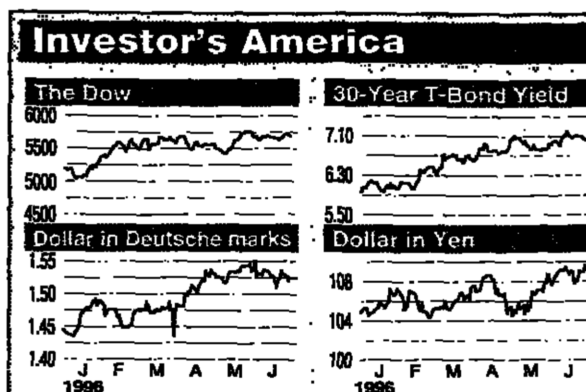
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5677.53	5682.70	-0.09
NYSE	S&P 500	668.53	664.39	+0.62
NYSE	S&P 100	647.08	643.26	+0.59
NYSE	Composite	357.58	355.87	+0.48
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1164.66	1153.13	+1.00
AMEX	Market Value	570.13	575.63	-0.96
Toronto	TSE Index	5012.47	5027.62	-0.30
São Paulo	Bovespa	61738.70	62337.70	-0.97
Mexico City	Bolsa	3183.69	3177.93	+0.18
Buenos Aires	Merval	617.39	613.85	+0.58
Santiago	IPSA General	5518.17	5495.38	+0.42
Caracas	Capital General	4933.95	4955.51	-0.50

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Westinghouse Buys Spanish TV

MIAMI (Bloomberg) — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Thursday it had acquired Telenoticías for a price it declined to disclose and would launch a 24-hour Spanish-language news channel in the United States this year.

Westinghouse bought the Spanish-language news company from Telemundo Group Inc., which had bought out its three partners in the venture — Reuters Holdings PLC, Antena 3 de Radio SA of Spain and Artear of Argentina.

• **Quaker Oats Co.** said the cost of its promotional campaign to lift sales of the beverage Snapple would cause a significant loss for the unit this year. It also said it was cutting the price of most of its breakfast cereals by an average of 15 percent, which would reduce its 1996 after-tax earnings by as much as $40 million.

• **Barnes & Noble Inc.** said it would purchase a 20 percent stake in **Chapters Inc.**, a bookstore chain in Canada, from **Canadian General Capital Ltd.** Terms were not disclosed.

• **Republic New York Corp.**'s president, Jeffrey Keil, said he would resign effective Sept. 30 to form Keil Investment Partners, which plans to invest in Israel. The bank holding company did not name a successor.

• **Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.** said it would realign its North American operations to improve customer service. But the waste-services company said it would not take a charge against earnings to reflect costs of the realignment, which goes into effect Sept. 1.

• **Compaq Computer Corp., CompUSA Inc.** and **Intel Corp.** said they would collaborate to release Pentium Intercast personal computers, which allow users to simultaneously watch television and receive broadcast World Wide Web pages.

• **Mercedes-Benz AG** plans to invest around $300 million in its new plant in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the production of the M-class all-activity vehicle. *Bloomberg, AFX, NYT, Reuters*

Microsoft Plans Its Foray Into Daily Journalism

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

REDMOND, Washington — It is the kind of sprawling, cluttered room that feels like home to journalists. Young people clutching sheaves of paper dash between desks packed with computer terminals. A bank of television screens shows newscasters going through their paces.

It is a newsroom with all the fixings. The only surprise: The room is in the heart of Microsoft Corp. It is the software company's vessel for launching into the world of daily journalism. On July 15, Microsoft and NBC plan to begin MSNBC, a 24-hour news service to be distributed on cable television and the Internet. NBC will largely run the cable side from a New Jersey center; Microsoft will run the Internet half from Redmond.

The company's venture with NBC is its most ambitious media project to date.

Bill Gates, Microsoft's chairman, has long maintained that the company wants to stay in the business that made it rich: software. But the line between software and content such as news and videos is increasingly blurred. Microsoft is experimenting with several ventures that look more like the media business than the software business.

"Media used to be about broadcasting information only," said Jerry Michalski, editor of the New York-based industry newsletter Release 1.0. "We're now seeing a move to make content more interactive, and Microsoft is positioning itself to play really well in that area."

Microsoft's partnership with NBC is by far its most ambitious media venture. It marks a profound change for Microsoft, as well as for NBC and its 1,200 journalists. All NBC correspondents "will be filing stories daily with MSNBC," said Andrew Lack, president of NBC News.

NBC's New Jersey operation will have satellite and telephone links to the nearly 100 editors and journalists in Redmond, who will transform the news that NBC correspondents report into an on-line product that will be free to anyone with access to the World Wide Web.

The Microsoft team will not just be recompiling articles that others generate, as it did when the company built the newsroom last August for the launch of Microsoft Network, the company's on-line network. When MSNBC takes to the air, Microsoft will have its own crew of reporters augmenting NBC's coverage.

Along with reporting, the Redmond crew will work with software engineers to add interactive features to MSNBC.

How the interactive sites will work with NBC's 200 local television affiliates is "potentially very exciting," said Mark Mooradian of Jupiter Communications, a market research firm. Microsoft is offering the stations financial and technical support to put their news on the Web.

For now, Microsoft is working with just a handful of affiliates. Among them is Washington's WRC-TV, which has created a prototype Web site that Microsoft is showing to stations across America. Local affiliates will provide MSNBC with local news, something that analysts say will be a key to successful interactive news services.

Lower Bond Yields Shore Up Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury bond prices surged Thursday, sending the yield on the benchmark 30-year issue below 7 percent after a Washington consulting firm released a report saying the Federal Reserve Board would hold rates steady next week and probably through the November presidential election.

The report, from Johnson Smick International, eased concerns that central bank policymakers, who are meeting next week, would lift rates to head off the inflation threat that comes with a growing economy.

The 30-year bond yield closed at 6.99 percent, down from 7.04 percent Wednesday, as the price rose 18/32 point, to 87 22/32.

The lower bond yields helped trim losses in the stock market, because lower interest rates mean a more profit-prone business climate.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.17 points, at 5,677.53, recovering from a 36-point slide. Advancing issues led declining ones by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

U.S. STOCKS

A rebound in technology issues also helped underpin the stock market. Hewlett-Packard rose 3¾ to 98⅞, Compaq Computer gained 2¼ to 49⅛, and Digital Equipment rose 4⅛ to 46, as investors sought shares that had recently declined amid a spate of profit warnings.

"When Hewlett-Packard drops down to 95 bucks a share, it's hard to pass up a solid company like that," said Dan Egan at PNC Asset Management Group in Philadelphia. But investors were still worried about profit prospects for many high-technology companies. Micron Technology was the most actively traded issue on the Big Board, falling ½ to 25¼ on concern that slowing chip demand would dent profit.

Amoco fell 1¾ to 70⅝ after Schroder Wertheim and C.J. Lawrence cut their investment ratings on the stock, calling it a "hold." Quaker Oats fell 2 to 33¾ after it cut prices on most of its boxed cereals, a move expected to reduce net earnings this year by $30 million to $40 million.

MedCath fell 3⅞ to 11¾ after it said it expected lower second-half income at its Texas heart-treatment hospital. MedCath said hot weather was driving retirees in the area away for the summer. *(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)*

Bundesbank Puts Pressure on Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Thursday, particularly the Deutsche mark, after the Bundesbank refrained from cutting a key money-market rate at its council meeting.

The German central bank, saying the country's economy was recovering on its own, left its 14-day repurchase rate unchanged at 3.3 percent. Lower rates would have reduced returns on German deposits, probably hurting the mark.

While few analysts had really expected a cut, "there was hope against hope" that the rate would be trimmed, said Hillel Waxman, manager of foreign exchange at Bank Leumi Trust Co.

"When the Bundesbank didn't give a rate cut, the market was disappointed and the dollar fell," he said. The U.S. currency closed at 1.5182 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5269 DM the day before.

Remarks by Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, prompted more selling of dollars. Mr. Tietmeyer said the mark's strength of last year had been "completely reversed" and that current exchange rates more fairly reflected the countries' economic health and policies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Keith Edmonds, chief economist at IBJ International in London, said, "The Bundesbank doesn't see the need for a weaker mark to boost the economy, and a lot of the fundamental support the dollar was getting from German rate-cut hopes is unwinding."

But Mr. Tietmeyer also suggested that the Bundesbank would probably like to see the dollar rise. "The Bundesbank remains, as always, interested in a stronger dollar," he said.

The dollar eased against other major currencies as well. It fell to 5.1335 French francs from 5.1625 French francs, to 1.2470 from 1.2575 Swiss francs and to 109.145 yen from 109.535 yen. The pound was at $1.5493, up from $1.5405.

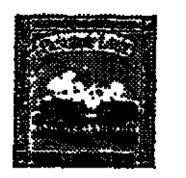
In Japan, a report showing weaker-than-expected industrial output initially helped lift the dollar against the yen on a belief that Japanese interest rates will not be going up soon. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

AMEX

Thursday's 3 p.m.
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WOULDN'T YOU RATHER BE WORKING ON YOUR TAN?



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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5673.83	5683.07	5646.50	5677.53	-5.17
Trans	2167.21	2188.19	2156.65	2180.19	+11.84
Util	213.11	216.74	212.83	215.90	+3.86
Comp	1836.25	1844.26	1830.21	1843.09	+4.83

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	795.18	787.79	794.96	+3.58
Transp.	512.33	506.42	512.32	+2.99
Utilities	194.71	191.38	194.63	+2.90
Finance	67.40	66.23	67.23	+0.69
SP 500	668.90	661.56	668.55	+4.16
SP 100	647.08	639.60	647.08	+3.82

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	357.62	354.51	357.58	+1.71
Industrials	456.10	452.48	456.18	+1.39
Transp.	328.37	325.19	328.18	+1.59
Utility	249.98	246.51	249.97	+3.81
Finance	295.47	291.67	294.95	+2.15

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1165.25	1158.43	1164.66	+11.37
Industrials	1086.91	1075.54	1086.91	+10.45
Banks	1070.56	1067.73	1069.02	+0.62
Insurance	1297.82	1286.55	1297.82	+7.56
Finance	1295.07	1289.41	1294.73	+3.74
Transp.	880.72	871.98	871.98	-9.87

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
575.64	568.73	570.13	-5.50

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	101.32	101.40
10 Utilities	97.95	98.19
10 Industrials	104.69	104.62

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	62692	25¾	24⅝	25¼	-½
AT&T	38818	62	60⅝	62	+⅛
FordM	35158	32½	31⅝	32⅜	+⅜
CocaCl s	35028	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	-¼
OfficDpt	33154	20⅝	20	20¼	-⅛
IBM	33151	99⅝	97⅞	99	+⅜
Seagate	32900	44	42¼	43⅞	+1⅜
Amoco	32400	71⅜	69⅞	70⅝	-1¾
FedNM	31472	34	32¼	33⅞	+1⅝
GenElec	30689	87½	86⅛	87⅛	+⅛
PepsiCo s	28210	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
K mart	27068	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅛
BayNtwk s	27038	26⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+⅛
Digital	26864	46	42⅝	46	+4⅛
QuakrOat	26636	35¼	32½	33¾	-2

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	206878	28	21¼	27½	+6½
TelepricC n	114718	17¾	16	17¾	
Cisco s	66487	55⅛	53⅛	54⅝	+1⅛
Kenetech	63901	½	7/16	½	+1/16
DellCpt s	57979	49⅝	45⅞	48⅞	+2¾
Intel	57720	74	71¾	73⅝	+1⅛
Oracle s	56221	39⅞	37	39⅞	+2⅛
Microsoft	48478	121	117	119 15/16	-⅛
SunMic s	44499	57⅞	54⅝	57 11/16	+1⅞
Cyrix Cp	42188	16⅞	14⅝	16½	+2⅜
Ascend s	38611	56⅞	50⅜	55⅝	+4½
ApldMat s	33162	30⅞	29⅛	30	+⅛
MedCath	33144	13⅝	10⅝	11¾	-3⅞
Atmel s	31912	30⅜	27⅞	29⅞	+1½
Danka	31746	29⅝	27⅞	28	-⅞

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IvaxCp	119129	16	14⅝	15⅛	-⅝
Landaur	21029	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	-⅛
TresMed n	12749	18	15⅜	17⅝	
SPDR	10791	67 5/16	66½	66 15/16	+⅞
ViacB	6507	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+¼
Atari	6099	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
Kirby	5649	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	-⅛
TWA n	5546	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
ForstLb	5461	39⅛	37⅞	38	-1⅛
Ampex n	5065	8 9/16	8⅛	8⅜	+5/16

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1328	940
Declined	1038	1495
Unchanged	786	736
Total issues	3152	3171
New Highs	46	43
New Lows	64	88

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev. Close
Advanced	1543	1250
Declined	1722	2024
Unchanged	2314	1898
Total issues	5579	5572
New Highs	33	39
New Lows	92	155

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	257	191
Declined	301	377
Unchanged	179	174
Total issues	737	742
New Highs	11	14
New Lows	19	16

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	409.00	468.81
Amex	32.88	25.54
Nasdaq	424.27	605.34

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Corp Bancr Esp	b	.345	7-5	7-29
Global Bal Fd B	-	.02	6-26	6-28
GlblHard Asset C	-	.10	6-26	6-28
MFS WorldAsst B	-	.1105	6-26	7-10
MFS Wld Total A	-	.17	6-26	7-10
MFS Wld Total B	-	.1285	6-26	7-10
Penn Sq Mutl Fd	-	.05	6-28	7-26
RealFund	-	.16	7-8	7-15
Royal BkScotexcp	b	.5312	6-28	6-28
Stratton Grwth	-	1.48	6-28	7-8
VanEck Glb Hard	-	.10	6-26	6-28
Zweig MngAsst A	-	.10	6-26	6-27
Zweig MngAsst C	-	.08	6-26	6-27
Zweig Stratgy A	-	.05	6-26	6-27
STOCK SPLIT				
Employee Solution 2 for 1 split.				
Norstan Inc 2 for 1 split.				
Northland Cranberr 2 for 1 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Americomm Resour 1 for 2 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
Morton Intl	Q	.15	8-26	9-9
Northld Cranber	Q	.08	7-26	8-15
Supervalu Inc	Q	.25	9-2	9-15
SPECIAL				
Prime Retail	-	.145	6-27	7-15
Property Capital	-	1.00	7-12	7-26
INITIAL				
Glbl HardAsset B	-	.10	6-26	6-28

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
Suzy shier	g	.04	7-8	7-22
REGULAR				
BCB Fincl	Q	.06	7-5	7-19
Boston Edison	Q	.47	7-10	8-1
Bklyn Union	Q	.355	7-9	8-1
Connect Bkshrs	S	.10	7-10	7-24
Echlin Inc	Q	.22	7-8	7-18
Falcon Prod	Q	.025	7-3	7-17
Fst Savings NJ	Q	.125	7-5	7-19
Hancock Pat PfDv	M	.096	7-11	7-26
Hardin Bancorp	Q	.10	7-5	7-19
Herbalife Intl	Q	.15	7-31	8-7
JeffBanks Inc	Q	.15	7-19	8-20
MFS WorldAsst A.	Q	.14	6-26	7-10
Masco Corp	Q	.19	7-12	8-5
McGrath RentCp	Q	.14	7-15	7-31
Meridian Insur	Q	.08	7-11	7-26
Ntl Penn Bncshrs	Q	.23	7-31	8-17
PR Cement	Q	.17	7-15	8-12
Pennwest Ltd	Q	.05	8-23	9-6
Pfizer Inc	Q	.30	8-2	9-12
Pharmacia Upjohn		.27	7-9	
Pioneer std	Q	.03	7-10	8-1
RCM Strat GlbGv	M	.074	7-11	7-25
SPX Corp	Q	.10	8-16	9-10
Sara Lee	Q	.19	9-1	10-1
Union Camp	Q	.45	9-4	9-13
VanEck GlbBal A.	Q	.05	6-26	6-28
VanEck Intlnv A.	Q	.02	6-26	6-28
Washington Gas	Q	.285	7-10	8-1

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 27, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	4.85	4.74	4.81½	+0.04¼	46,919
Sep 96	3.88½	3.85	3.85¾	-0.03	72,303
Dec 96	3.54	3.50½	3.52½	-0.01¼	167,537
Mar 97	3.59½	3.56½	3.58¼	-0.01½	24,587
May 97	3.63	3.57	3.61¼	-0.00¼	4,665
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 81,351					
Wed's open int 326,599 off 3855					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Jul 96	241.50	238.80	239.80	-2.20	20,170
Aug 96	240.00	236.50	237.60	-2.90	20,819
Sep 96	237.80	234.50	234.80	-3.40	9,792
Oct 96	233.20	230.50	230.50	-3.10	5,192
Dec 96	232.50	229.20	229.60	-3.10	25,361
Jan 97	232.50	229.00	229.20	-4.00	2,477
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 28,560					
Wed's open int 87,012 off 1394					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Jul 96	24.94	24.72	24.74	-0.24	11,316
Aug 96	25.15	24.95	24.96	-0.23	21,017
Sep 96	25.38	25.15	25.15	-0.28	10,799
Oct 96	25.55	25.35	25.35	-0.23	7,393
Dec 96	25.82	25.65	25.66	-0.23	28,646
Jan 97	25.95	25.80	25.81	-0.22	2,362
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 24,854					
Wed's open int 84,766 up 763					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	7.66	7.57	7.57½	-0.08¼	18,867
Aug 96	7.64	7.55	7.55¾	-0.09¼	27,368
Sep 96	7.48	7.41	7.42	-0.08½	10,402
Nov 96	7.38½	7.31½	7.32	-0.07¾	97,465
Jan 97	7.45	7.39	7.39½	-0.07½	8,671
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 60,614					
Wed's open int 175,441 off 1297					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	4.94	4.77½	4.78½	-0.14	16,571
Sep 96	4.96½	4.81	4.82½	-0.13¾	28,401
Dec 96	5.10	4.92	4.92¾	-0.13½	25,866
Mar 97	5.10	4.92	4.93½	-0.12¼	3,745
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,493					
Wed's open int 76,618 up 168					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	65.50	64.92	64.97	-0.30	38,251
Oct 96	67.30	66.80	66.85	-0.37	25,723
Dec 96	64.75	64.40	64.45	-0.27	11,490
Feb 97	63.90	63.55	63.62	-0.25	11,566
Apr 97	66.50	66.20	66.32	-0.20	3,788
Jun 97	65.40	65.05	65.10	-0.32	1,080
Est. sales 8,942 Wed's. sales 17,568					
Wed's open int 92,922 up 429					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	60.65	60.00	60.07		7,464
Sep 96	60.20	59.50	59.57	-0.20	2,872
Oct 96	60.40	59.50	59.55	-0.67	5,257
Nov 96	62.05	61.20	61.30	-0.52	2,504
Jan 97	63.30	62.92	62.92	-0.73	1,120
Mar 97	63.20	62.77	62.77	-0.13	795
Est. sales 2,428 Wed's. sales 2,663					
Wed's open int 20,754 off 4					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	56.32	55.65	55.70	-0.25	7,644
Aug 96	52.82	52.55	52.62	-0.53	11,599
Oct 96	50.05	49.10	49.15	-0.22	6,150
Dec 96	52.75	51.60	51.72	-0.43	6,536
Feb 97	75.12	74.50	74.80	-0.25	1,827
Apr 97	72.95	71.65	72.00	-0.07	479
Est. sales 5,929 Wed's. sales 4,881					
Wed's open int 35,032 up 10167					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	76.45	74.80	75.02	-0.35	3,010
Aug 96	73.70	71.80	72.00	-0.20	3,436
Feb 97	77.50	76.00	76.00	-0.90	921
Mar 97			77.80		56
May 97			79.47		35
Est. sales 2,804 Wed's. sales 2,408					
Wed's open int 7,478 off 17					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Jul 96	1369	1355	1362	-14	369
Sep 96	1402	1386	1398	-19	33,803
Dec 96	1424	1412	1423	-13	20,774
Mar 97	1448	1434	1448	+24	13,725
May 97	1462	1458	1462	+24	6,697
Est. sales 5,310 Wed's. sales 12,493					
Wed's open int 86,794 off 254					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	124.50	123.50	124.50	-1.30	1,778
Sep 96	119.50	118.10	119.20	-0.55	15,105
Dec 96	115.60	114.50	115.50	-0.60	5,051
Mar 97	113.50	112.45	113.30	-0.60	1,387
Est. sales 4,632 Wed's. sales 4,180					
Wed's open int 23,762 up 14					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	12.75	12.20	12.61	-0.44	10,152
Oct 96	11.45	11.28	11.41		71,500
Mar 97	11.05	10.94	11.03	-0.01	34,787
May 97	10.80	10.73	10.78	-0.01	12,775
Est. sales 31,308 Wed's. sales 39,414					
Wed's open int 145,807 off 37					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	122.55	121.75	122.15	-0.60	3,557
Sep 96	120.40	118.60	119.60	-0.85	10,072
Nov 96	117.00	116.25	116.50	-0.25	2,089
Jan 97	115.40	115.00	115.20	-0.05	3,884
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,392					
Wed's open int 20,068 up 81					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 96	382.30	382.30	382.00	-1.30	9
Aug 96	385.20	383.40	383.60	-1.10	86,630
Oct 96	387.60	386.20	386.30	-1.10	7,708
Dec 96	390.50	388.30	388.90	-1.10	38,873
Feb 97	392.20	392.20	391.40	-1.20	8,487
Apr 97			394.00	-1.20	6,313
Jun 97	398.00	398.00	396.60	-1.30	8,490
Aug 97			399.20	-1.40	1,968
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 35,189					
Wed's open int 195,483 up 1023					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	92.50	85.60	90.80	+2.75	8,152
Aug 96	91.70	86.80	90.00	+2.15	2,082
Sep 96	91.60	85.00	89.50	+2.30	19,519
Oct 96	90.30	87.00	89.70	+2.30	1,186
Nov 96	87.20	87.20	89.45	+2.25	1,072
Dec 96	91.00	85.50	89.20	+2.20	12,398
Jan 97	86.80	86.80	89.10	+2.10	812
Feb 97	87.60	86.50	89.05	+2.05	651
Mar 97	90.00	86.40	89.00	+2.00	4,728
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 14,129					
Wed's open int 58,944 off 1980					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Jul 96	512.0	496.0	498.2	-7.3	26,244
Aug 96			501.1	-7.0	17
Sep 96	517.0	503.0	504.0	-7.0	48,353
Dec 96	525.0	511.0	512.1	-7.0	18,563
Jan 97			515.6	-7.0	38
Mar 97	532.5	525.0	520.3	-7.0	5,445
May 97	530.0	530.0	525.6	-7.0	5,410
Jul 97	544.0	537.0	530.9	-7.0	4,128
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 42,344					
Wed's open int 110,600 off 421					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 96	393.00	390.50	390.90	-1.00	3,799
Oct 96	394.90	393.20	393.30	-0.90	19,418
Jan 97	398.00	396.50	396.30	-0.90	2,148
Apr 97	401.00	401.00	399.10	-0.90	2,235
Jul 97			402.30	-0.90	31
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 4,036					
Wed's open int 27,631 off 526					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1479½	1480½	1474.00	1475.00
Forward	1516.00	1516½	1511.00	1512.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1963.00	1968.00	1835.00	1840.00
Forward	1918.00	1920.00	1799.00	1800.00
Lead				
Spot	794.00	795.00	775½	776½
Forward	802.00	803.00	785.00	785½
Nickel				
Spot	7615.00	7625.00	7465.00	7475.00
Forward	7725.00	7735.00	7580.00	7590.00
Tin				
Spot	6245.00	6255.00	6180.00	6190.00
Forward	6280.00	6290.00	6220.00	6225.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1007.00	1008.00	1004.00	1005.00
Forward	1034.00	1035.00	1031.00	1032.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.78	94.69	94.77	+0.08	5,662
Dec 96	94.55	94.43	94.54	+0.10	1,682
Mar 97			94.36	+0.13	49
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 354					
Wed's open int 7,393 up 16					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	105-08	104-245	105-075	+ 13	149,950
Dec 96			104-24	+ 13	3,418
Est. sales 30,000 Wed's. sales 24,911					
Wed's open int 177,059 off 69					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-27	106-01	106-25	+ 20	274,289
Dec 96	106-06	105-14	106-05	+ 20	19,631
Mar 97	105-27	105-04	105-26	+ 20	225
Est. sales 50,000 Wed's. sales 50,708					
Wed's open int 298,107 up 1836					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	108-15	107-17	108-13	+ 22	432,062
Dec 96	107-30	107-01	107-28	+ 22	16,109
Mar 97			107-16	+ 22	2,753
Jun 97			107-04	+ 21	597
Est. sales 250,000 Wed's. sales 268,436					
Wed's open int 468,742 off 4002					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	106-02	105-19	105-21	- 0-10	113,382
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	104-21	- 0-10	0
Est. sales: 26,775. Prev. sales: 22,202					
Prev. open int.: 120,032 up 806					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	95.35	94.97	95.06	- 0.29	200,191
Dec96	94.41	94.10	94.16	- 0.29	1,710
Est. sales: 99,087. Prev. sales: 94,717					
Prev. open int.: 201,903 up 2,536					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	121.42	121.02	121.10	-0.26	157,120
Dec 96	120.08	119.78	119.80	-0.24	22,886
Mar 97	119.90	119.60	119.64	-0.15	809
Est. volume: 103,794. Open int.: 180,815 off 572.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	116.70	116.17	116.23	-0.48	58,446
Dec96	115.70	115.70	115.48	-0.48	442
Est. sales: 32,799. Prev. sales: 34,614					
Prev. open int.: 58,888 up 695					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Jul 96	94.400	94.340	94.380	+30	20,737
Aug 96	94.310	94.250	94.310	+50	6,595
Sep 96	94.250	94.160	94.240	+70	410,441
Dec 96	93.940	93.810	93.930	+100	429,052
Mar 97	93.770	93.610	93.760	+130	292,819
Jun 97	93.560	93.480	93.550	+130	237,078
Sep 97	93.390	93.260	93.390	+120	214,116
Mar 00	92.820	92.720	92.810	+80	30,981
Est. sales 392,797 Wed's. sales 292,009					
Wed's open int 2,496,833 up 17076					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5506	1.5390	1.5484	+88	42,060
Dec 96	1.5500	1.5470	1.5490	+88	1,011
Mar 97			1.5496	+88	6
Est. sales 19,022 Wed's. sales 10,401					
Wed's open int 43,077					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7362	.7345	.7351	-10	31,374
Dec 96	.7365	.7359	.7362	-10	2,992
Mar 97	.7372	.7370	.7373	-8	397
Jun 97			.7378	-8	317
Est. sales 4,480 Wed's. sales 5,289					
Wed's open int 35,178 up 310					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6619	.6572	.6618	+34	53,899
Dec 96	.6653	.6641	.6657	+34	1,946
Mar 97			.6699	+34	23
Est. sales 18,764 Wed's. sales 16,189					
Wed's open int 55,868 up 279					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009278	.009223	.009263	+22	69,134
Dec 96	.009395	.009355	.009380	+22	3,656
Mar 97			.009497	+22	143
Est. sales 18,414 Wed's. sales 15,270					
Wed's open int 72,933 up 1735					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8078	.7994	.8074	+65	36,172
Dec 96	.8142	.8100	.8139	+69	1,161
Mar 97			.8205	+69	58
Est. sales 12,156 Wed's. sales 9,752					
Wed's open int 37,396 off 209					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.63	96.54	96.55	-0.07	201,737
Dec96	96.41	96.29	96.34	-0.06	200,625
Mar97	96.08	95.95	96.00	-0.08	190,711
Jun97	95.70	95.56	95.62	-0.08	111,679
Sep97	95.33	95.19	95.25	-0.08	88,000
Dec97	95.00	94.86	94.92	-0.08	64,670
Mar98	94.72	94.58	94.63	-0.09	37,277
Jun98	94.42	94.30	94.33	-0.10	27,429
Sep98	94.16	94.04	94.09	-0.07	20,022
Dec98	93.91	93.79	93.84	-0.07	18,480
Mar99	93.70	93.60	93.64	-0.07	15,625
Jun99	93.49	93.42	93.44	-0.06	1,889
Est. sales: 202,173. Prev. sales: 109,623					
Prev. open int.: 978,024 up 1,397					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.24	94.20	94.21	-0.03	85,381
Dec96	94.08	94.01	94.03	-0.04	81,017
Mar97	93.71	93.64	93.67	-0.04	57,167
Jun97	93.24	93.16	93.20	-0.03	42,359
Sep97	92.83	92.77	92.81	-0.02	28,246
Dec97	92.52	92.45	92.50	-0.02	22,170
Mar98	92.27	92.22	92.25	-0.01	15,678
Jun98	92.09	92.05	92.08	+0.01	10,478
Sep98	91.96	91.89	91.95	-0.01	8,987
Dec98	91.86	91.79	91.86	+0.02	8,414
Mar99	91.76	91.69	91.75	+0.01	2,740
Jun99	91.66	91.59	91.65	+0.01	1,122
Est. sales: 35,471. Prev. sales: 27,851					
Prev. open int.: 363,359 up 253					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	95.96	95.85	95.91	-0.03	66,444
Dec 96	95.80	95.66	95.71	-0.06	43,439
Mar 97	95.55	95.42	95.46	-0.06	24,565
Jun 97	95.29	95.16	95.21	-0.05	16,383
Sep 97	95.02	94.93	94.96	-0.06	11,321
Dec 97	94.80	94.70	94.74	-0.04	7,741
Mar 98	94.60	94.49	94.52	-0.05	7,561
Jun 98	94.35	94.24	94.29	-0.07	5,016
Sep 98	94.16	94.07	94.09	-0.05	3,427
Dec 98	93.87	93.79	93.86	-0.09	3,504
Mar 99	93.71	93.65	93.65	-0.06	5,615
Jun 99	93.47	93.45	93.45	-0.08	125
Est. volume: 63,227. Open int.: 195,141 up 583.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	91.92	91.78	91.80	-0.14	61,734
Dec96	92.30	92.30	92.22	-0.09	37,071
Mar97	92.40	92.31	92.31	-0.09	28,526
Jun97	92.29	92.25	92.23	-0.09	10,927
Sep97	92.18	92.10	92.05	-0.03	4,087
Dec97	91.88	91.82	91.84	-0.02	2,474
Est. sales: 34,737. Prev. sales: 39,762					
Prev. open int.: 138,819 up 3,497					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	72.45	71.00	71.28	-0.62	903
Oct 96	73.90	72.80	73.00	-0.08	8,334

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Dec 96	74.35	73.55	73.80	+0.21	33,25[illegible]
Mar 97	75.70	75.15	75.40	+0.40	6,977
May 97	76.45	75.75	76.05	+0.30	4,298
Jul 97	77.20	76.65	76.90	+0.45	3,233
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 19,728					
Wed's open int 60,455 up 940					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	54.20	52.20	53.64	+1.30	9,561
Aug 96	54.50	52.35	53.77	+1.25	22,614
Sep 96	54.70	52.75	54.07	+1.15	9,439
Oct 96	55.00	53.25	54.52	+1.10	5,525
Nov 96	55.20	53.90	54.97	+1.05	7,064
Dec 96	55.98	54.50	55.42	+0.95	17,303
Jan 97	56.10	54.75	55.62	+0.85	8,736
Feb 97	55.10	54.25	55.02	+0.75	5,419
Mar 97	53.70	53.10	53.52	+0.70	2,051
Apr 97	51.50	51.30	51.77	+0.65	1,529
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,374					
Wed's open int 94,102 off 1770					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Aug 96	21.30	20.39	21.02	+0.37	86,900
Sep 96	20.40	19.70	20.12	+0.28	44,773
Oct 96	19.80	19.20	19.53	+0.19	27,693
Nov 96	19.30	18.90	19.10	+0.07	22,151
Dec 96	19.05	18.56	18.81	-0.02	32,470
Jan 97	18.80	18.37	18.60	-0.05	21,224
Feb 97	18.60	18.28	18.44	-0.07	18,436
Mar 97	18.47	18.14	18.30	-0.10	11,442
Apr 97	18.25	18.15	18.18	-0.12	5,996
May 97	18.23	18.05	18.08	-0.13	5,083
Jun 97	18.15	17.95	18.01	-0.14	17,647
Jul 97	18.01	17.95	17.94	-0.15	5,243
Aug 97			17.87	-0.16	2,302
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 73,538					
Wed's open int 354,163 up 3688					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Aug 96	2.810	2.680	2.787	+100	40,451
Sep 96	2.773	2.665	2.756	+84	20,404
Oct 96	2.750	2.670	2.737	+69	17,300
Nov 96	2.760	2.700	2.750	+55	12,211
Dec 96	2.800	2.740	2.790	+58	14,340
Jan 97	2.790	2.740	2.780	+48	10,226
Feb 97	2.670	2.630	2.670	+50	6,446
Mar 97	2.480	2.440	2.480	+55	4,758
Apr 97	2.300	2.250	2.300	+60	2,908
May 97	2.210	2.155	2.215	+70	2,639
Jun 97	2.185	2.120	2.185	+75	2,486
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 20,165					
Wed's open int 151,762 off 654					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	59.90	57.90	59.36	+1.00	10,494
Aug 96	60.00	58.00	59.35	+1.03	22,902
Sep 96	59.10	57.45	58.60	+0.73	7,156
Oct 96	57.15	56.00	56.75	+0.55	3,264
Nov 96	55.50	54.99	55.40	+0.50	1,403
Dec 96	54.85	53.60	54.50	+0.45	1,429
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 32,730					
Wed's open int 48,184 off 1567					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
July 96	168.00	162.50	168.00	+6.00	14,866
Aug 96	167.00	161.50	166.75	+6.25	12,684
Sep 96	165.75	161.50	165.75	+5.25	7,551
Oct 96	166.00	161.50	166.00	+4.75	3,382
Nov 96	165.00	165.00	166.50	+4.75	1,550
Dec 96	166.25	163.75	166.75	+4.75	9,759
Jan 97	165.75	165.75	166.25	+4.50	1,833
Feb 97	163.50	162.50	164.25	+4.50	463
Mar 97	161.75	161.00	162.25	+4.50	607
Apl 97	N.T.	N.T.	160.25	+4.50	151
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	158.75	+4.50	102
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	157.25	+4.50	1,942
Est. sales:18,296. Open int.:54,940 off 419					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	674.95	666.70	672.45	+5.00	169,692
Dec 96	680.85	672.80	679.50	+4.80	6,273
Mar 97	687.30	680.20	681.30	-0.15	1,060
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 60,137					
Wed's open int 177,025 up 1603					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3684.0	3673.0	3672.0	-13.0	59,780
Dec96	3686.0	3683.5	3694.0	-13.0	1,114
Est. sales: 7,764. Prev. sales: 6,644					
Prev. open int.: 60,894 off 256					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Jun 96	2120.0	2101.0	2108.5	-6.50	16,637
Jul 96	2120.0	2100.0	2107.0	-6.50	32,267
Aug 96	2119.5	2110.0	2114.0	-6.00	1,315
Sep 96	2128.0	2115.5	2120.5	-7.50	18,786
Dec 96	0.00	0.00	2142.0	-7.50	4,025
Mar 97	0.00	0.00	2164.5	-6.50	4,645
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2153.5	-5.50	4,785
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2210.5	-6.50	1,870
Est. volume: 45,071. Open int.: 84,330 off 7,048.					

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.666	0.669
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.04	1.04
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.52	0.52
Silver, troy oz	5.100	5.160
Steel (scrap), ton	132.17	132.17
Zinc, lb	0.489	0.489

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Italy Aims to Slash '97 Deficit

Proposal to Include Spending Cuts and Tax Increases

Bloomberg Business News

ROME — The government said Thursday it would come up with further spending reductions and tax increases in its 1997 budget to cut 32.2 trillion lire ($21 billion) from its budget deficit.

Pietro Giarda, undersecretary of the Treasury, said the savings would comprise 21 trillion lire in spending cuts and 11.2 trillion lire in tax increases. Targets for Italy's budget deficit are 88 trillion lire in 1997, 61 trillion lire in 1998 and 60 trillion lire in 1999. Without spending cuts, he said, the deficit would be 121 trillion lire in 1997, 117 trillion lire in 1998 and 115 trillion lire in 1999.

The 1997 target is contained in the government's three-year economic plan, which also contains targets and predictions on inflation and economic growth. The government is aiming for an inflation rate of 2.5 percent in 1997 and 2 percent in both 1998 and 1999. In May, consumer prices were up 4.3 percent from a year earlier.

Economic growth of 2 percent is predicted for 1997, followed by 2.8 percent for 1998 and 2.9 percent for 1999. The economy grew 3 percent in 1995, and economists expect that growth will be just above 1 percent this year.

At a news conference after a cabinet meeting, a Treasury official said the government was aiming to reduce the deficit as a proportion of Italy's gross domestic product, or the value of all goods and services produced annually, to 4.4 percent in 1997. This year's target for that economic measure is 5.8 percent.

The government is aiming for a deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3 percent in 1998 and 2.8 percent in 1999. Italy must push its deficit-to-GDP ratio down to 3 percent to qualify for European economic and monetary union in 1999.

"The aim of this three-year plan is to meet European monetary union requirements on time," said Enrico Micheli, cabinet undersecretary.

"We realize this won't be an easy thing to do. We realize other countries will have problems."

The government last week presented measures to cut 16 trillion lire from the 1996 deficit in hope of keeping it on its target of 109 trillion lira for the full year.

The Treasury also is setting up a steering committee to oversee the introduction of the Euro, Europe's planned single currency, in Italy.

Roche Buys P&G's Half of Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL — Roche Holding AG said Thursday it would buy Procter & Gamble Co.'s 50 percent stake in their American over-the-counter pharmaceuticals venture. It did not disclose the price.

Roche said the acquisition, subject to U.S. government approval, would give it full ownership of two brands: Aleve, a pain reliever, and Femstat 3, a treatment for vaginal yeast infections.

Aleve had sales of more than 156 million Swiss francs ($125 million) last year, a Roche official said. Femstat was introduced in the United States in March.

P&G will continue to provide sales and marketing services for the brands for as long as one year while Roche examines "a number of alternatives for our future OTC business in the U.S.A.," said Franz Humer, the head of Roche's pharmaceutical division.

John E. Pepper, P&G's chairman and chief executive, said P&G was focusing on "the largest global opportunities." The company is expanding and strengthening brands such as Crest and Vicks and investing in new over-the-counter, or nonprescription, brands, he said.

P&G entered into the joint venture in 1988 with Syntex Laboratories, which Roche bought in 1994. That acquisition gave P&G and Roche the option to reassess the agreement and P&G the right to buy or sell its interest, Roche said.

Beat Alpiger, a pharmaceutical analyst at Bank Julius Baer, said Roche's decision to acquire the joint venture stake from Procter & Gamble "did not come as a surprise," as Roche had said it wanted increase its presence in the U.S. over-the-counter market.

"During its analysts' conference in May, Roche said it wanted to improve its position in the OTC market and that the largest market is in the U.S.," he said.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Olivetti Shares Drop On Change at Top

Bloomberg Business News

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA shares skidded Thursday as the resignation of Corrado Passera as chief executive dealt another setback to the office products maker's planned transformation into a telecommunications company.

"The fact that the top manager is leaving just when people thought things were getting better is a bad sign," said Marco Nascimbeni, an analyst at Carnegie International in Milan.

Olivetti shares closed at 827 lira (54 cents), down 23. The company's stock has plunged 36 percent since it raised 2.3 trillion lire in fresh capital from investors in December.

Francesco Caio, 38, head of Olivetti's cellular phone services unit Omnitel-Pronto Italia, is expected to succeed Mr. Passera, analysts said, signaling the company's plan to shift its emphasis from personal computers and office equipment to growth in telecommunications services.

"Omnitel is the only good story Olivetti has," said Andrea Torlonia, an equity analyst at Nusa Sim in Rome. "The market value of the company is just Omnitel. The computers and the rest are valued at nothing."

Since Omnitel began offering its digital Europewide cellular service in December, it has signed up 130,000 customers. Omnitel aims to have 400,000 clients by the end of this year.

During the December rights issue, the company hailed its move into telecommunications, through Omnitel and its Infostrada long-distance venture with Bell Atlantic Corp., as the future.

Still, that move will not pay off for years. Omnitel reported a 128 billion lire loss in 1995 on 46 billion lire of sales and said it would break even in 1998.

In the meantime, Omnitel faces competition from new entrants into the market as well as state-controlled Telecom Italia Mobile SpA, which has 4.2 million cellular phone customers and is the largest cellular company in Europe.

A successor to Mr. Passera, 41, will be chosen at the directors' meeting in July from within the company's ranks of younger management, Carlo De Benedetti, Olivetti's chairman, said.

Mr. Passera is expected to take a position as chief executive at another large Italian company, possibly Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA.

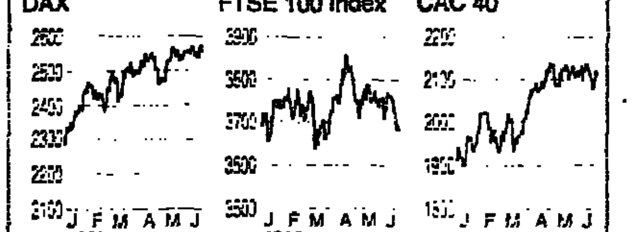
Since Mr. Passera took the reins at Olivetti in 1992, the company has racked up losses of 3.39 trillion lire, including a 1.55 trillion lire loss last year, even as personal-computer sales worldwide skyrocketed.

While Mr. Caio is considered the most likely candidate for Mr. Passera's job, analysts also mentioned Mr. De Benedetti's sons Rodolfo, 36, now chief executive of the family's holding company, and Marco, 33, head of Olivetti's Telemedia unit, as candidates.

A long-shot candidate is Giorgio Garuzzo, Fiat SpA's former chief of operations, who became vice chairman in March.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX — London FTSE 100 Index — Paris CAC 40



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	556.48	559.49	-0.54
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,467.70	9,474.17	-0.07
Frankfurt	DAX	2,551.62	2,573.69	-0.86
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.69	407.26	+0.11
Helsinki	HEX General	1,990.14	2,006.70	-0.83
Oslo	OBX	452.84	456.12	-0.72
London	FTSE 100	3,678.80	3,695.50	-0.45
Madrid	Stock Exchange	371.03	372.68	-0.50
Milan	MIBTEL	10,445.00	10,536.00	-0.86
Paris	CAC 40	2,112.85	2,113.28	-0.02
Stockholm	SX 16	2,041.87	2,061.75	-0.96
Vienna	ATX	1,092.57	1,098.43	-0.53
Zurich	SPI	2,389.54	2,400.48	-0.46

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** said it would invite **Poland** to become its 28th member; a signing ceremony is set for July 11.
- **Siemens AG** and **General Electric Co.** of Britain plan to set up a joint venture to develop private communication systems and networks.
- **Adam Opel AG,** the German unit of **General Motors Corp.,** will begin construction this summer of a 500 million Deutsche mark ($326.8 million) plant in southern Poland.
- **Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp's** first-half pretax profit fell to about 200 million DM from 223 million DM a year earlier, mainly because of lower steel prices.
- **RWE Energie AG,** the power generation unit of **RWE AG,** said net profit for its latest financial year rose 10 percent, to 480 million DM, as cost-cutting measures offset declining sales.
- **Banque Nationale de Paris SA's** joint venture with **Dresdner Bank AG** bought a Chilean brokerage house that is 55 percent owned by **Crédit Lyonnais.** Terms were not disclosed.
- **Lyonnaise des Eaux SA** and **Total SA** plan to undo their cross-shareholding of 1.7 million shares, giving the water and construction company Lyonnaise the financial means to develop its main activities.
- **France's** trade surplus narrowed to 3.82 billion francs ($738.2 million) in April from 11.94 billion francs in March amid a surge in the price of oil imports and a drop in exports of defense and capital goods.
- **Boots Co.** will buy back as many as 51.4 million shares at an aggregate cost of as much as £300 million ($462.5 million).
- **Swiss PTT** backed the purchase of **Alcatel Alsthom's** Swiss unit by a cable television company in which it holds a 32 percent stake, ignoring a government request for a delay because of antitrust concerns. Alcatel plans to sell its 75 percent stake in **SECE Cortaillod SA** to **Cablecom Holding AG** for 2 billion French francs.

Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

Wickes Executives Quit Amid 'Deliberate' Errors in Books

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The building-materials company Wickes PLC confirmed Thursday that its top executive had quit as evidence emerged of what it said was "deliberately misleading" accounting.

But the company said that no evidence had arisen in preliminary investigations linking the former chief executive, Henry Sweetbaum, to the accounting debacle. Mr. Sweetbaum and other employees are set to be interviewed in a major internal investigation.

Mr. Sweetbaum is one of the managers who took part in a 1982 buyout of Wickes. In 1995, he was paid £1.2 million ($1.85 million).

Stuart Stradling, the finance director, has also said he will resign after an investigation by the law firm Linklaiters & Paines and the accountants Price Waterhouse & Co. and Arthur Anderson & Co., the company said.

Wickes has appointed Michael von Brentano as nonexecutive chairman and Robert Burrow as nonexecutive deputy chairman.

Mr. Stradling, who joined the company a year ago, said he had imposed more stringent audit procedures together with Wickes's accountants, Arthur Andersen.

He said he unearthed the problems in the past week, triggering the company's call for the suspension of its shares on Tuesday. The shares plunged 40 pence (62 cents), to 69, before their suspension.

Mr. Stradling said there was no evidence that his predecessor, Tréfor Llewellyn, was aware of the problems. Mr. Llewellyn, who is finance director of Caradon PLC, was not available for comment.

A source close to the company said initial estimates showed the errors could wipe at least £10 million off 1995 operating profit. But the source added that the company was not in danger of insolvency or cash-flow problems.

Wickes, which employs about 5,000 people and has 154 retail stores in Britain and Continental Europe, said it could not quantify the errors, which it said may affect earnings from previous years.

On Feb. 22, Wickes reported a 1995 operating profit of £36.7 million on sales of £557 million. After taking charges of £269.2 million as it withdrew from the wholesale business to concentrate on retailing, it had a pretax loss of £258 million for the year.

The developments mean investors will not get their final dividend of 1.5 pence a share next week. The company said it was measuring the damage and would then decide whether it could afford to pay any dividend.

Mr. Stradling disclosed the first details of the problems. He said they were related to payments made by suppliers to Wickes relating to support for advertising, store openings and payments from a new supplier.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, June 27

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

Amsterdam

EOE Index: 556.48 — Previous: 559.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	92.20	90.30	90.30	91.20
Aegon	79.10	78.20	78.20	78.90
Ahold	93.30	91.30	92.50	91.90
Akzo Nobel	205.50	203.70	204.10	204
Bols Wess cva	29.40	28.70	28.70	29.30
CSM cva	80.20	80.20	80.20	79.60
Dordtsche Pet	278	275.50	275.90	276.50
DSM	170	168.20	168.50	169.50
Elsevier	25.90	25.40	25.50	25.90
Fortis Amev	49.20	47.80	48.30	48.80
G-Broc cva	56.70	54.30	55.70	54.90
Hagemeyer	122	120.50	122	121.50
Heineken	385	382.50	382.50	385
Hoogovens	64.80	63.50	64.20	64
Hunt Douglas	119	116.10	117	116.10
ING Group	52.10	51	51.20	51.30
KLM	55.10	53.40	53.40	54.70
KNP BT	41.50	40.60	40.80	41.10
KPN	64.30	63.60	63.80	64
Nedlloyd Gp	39.80	39.20	39.30	39.80
Nutricia	178.50	175.50	178.50	177.80
Oce Grinten	174.80	172.40	174.60	172.40
Pakhoed	45.10	44.30	44.80	44.30
Philips Elec	55.20	54.40	54.80	55.30
Polygram	100.40	99.40	100.30	100
Randstad Hdg	127	125	126	126.50
Robeco	128.50	127.80	127.80	128.40
Rodamco	49.80	49.30	49.70	49.70
Rolinco	139.30	139	139	139.60
Rorento	97.10	96.60	96.80	96.90
Royal Dutch	263.30	261	262.20	262.30
Stork	48.70	48.20	48.70	48.20
Unilever cva	245.90	243.80	244.60	246
VNU	26.60	25.90	26	26.50
Wolters Kl cva	193.40	190.50	191.30	193.70

Bangkok

SET Index: 1237.10 — Previous: 1226.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	396	384	396	384
Bangkok Bk F	350	344	346	344
Krung Thai Bk	115	113	115	114
PTT Explor	370	360	370	360
Siam Cement F	1252	1240	1246	1240
Telecomasia	53.50	52.50	53	52
Thai Airways	54	53.50	54	54.50
Thai Farm Bk F	276	272	272	276
Thai Teleph	55	53.50	55	54
Utd Comm	326	322	326	326

Bombay

Wednesday, June 26

Sensitive Index: 3792.75 — Previous: 3855.06

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2452	2410	2412.75	2452.75
Gesim Ind	590	553	564.50	567
Hindalco Ind	1250	1200	1216.75	1263.50
Indust Lever	839.75	826	828.75	827.25
Indian Hotels	845	821	825.50	854.50
ITC	320.75	313	313.25	319
Larsen Toubro	296.75	287.50	288	297
Reliance Ind	216.25	210.50	210.75	216.75
Tata Eng Loco	514	508	509	511.25
Tata Iron St	250	243.75	243.75	250.25

Brussels

Stock Exchange Index: 9467.70 — Previous: 9474.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3595	3580	3590	3590
Barco Ind	5040	4990	5010	5040
BBL	5850	5810	5810	5850
Bekaert	25100	24925	24975	25000
CBR	2380	2380	2380	2355
CMB	2550	2520	2550	2540
Cockerill	142	140	142	142
Colruyt	10600	10475	10475	10550
Delhaize Lion	1565	1540	1555	1560
Electrabel	6740	6710	6720	6760
Electrafina	2730	2700	2705	2720
Fortis AG	4095	4050	4080	4060
GIB	1434	1404	1422	1424
GBL	3960	3920	3955	3970
Gen Banque	10925	10775	10825	10950
Glaverbel	3415	3385	3385	3400
Kredietbank	9370	9320	9360	9340
Mosane	2350	2300	2350	2350
Petrofina	9990	9750	9860	9770
Powerfin	4350	4260	4320	4345
Recticel	313	313	313	314
Royale Belge	6140	6050	6050	6150
Soc Gen Belg	2395	2365	2375	2390
Solvay	19200	19150	19200	19200
Tessenderlo	11275	11225	11250	11250
Tractebel	13000	12850	12850	13025
UCB	58700	58250	58550	58550
Union Miniere	2405	2380	2400	2415

Copenhagen

Stock Index: 407.69 — Previous: 407.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	340	333	340	336
Danisco	294	288	288	290
Den Danske Bk	395	385.92	394	390
D/S Svendborg A	190000	190000	190000	193000
D/S 1912 A	132000	132000	132000	132000
East Asiatic Co	121	111	115	120
FLS Ind B	600	590	590	600.90
ISS Intl Svc B	133	129	131	131
Nvo Nordisk B	818	811	815	822
Radiometer B	383.50	349.56	352	380
Sophus Ber B	788	780	780	783
Tele Danmk B	300	296	297	298
Unidanmark A	275.35	270.68	274	272

Frankfurt

DAX: 2551.62 — Previous: 2573.69

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	895	885	895	895
AEG	162.50	161	161	164
Allianz Hdg	2653	2614	2614	2641
Altana	1185	1168	1180	1161
Asko Deutsche	1132	1115	1126	1125
Badenwerk	540	540	540	537
BASF	437.80	434	434.30	438.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	36.95	36.65	36.65	36.51
Bay.Vereinsbank	42.25	41.80	41.80	41.45
Bayer	54	53.55	53.55	54.50
Beiersdorf	435	426	430	426
BHF Bank	38.95	38.60	38.95	38.90
BMW	883	877	877	880
CKAG Colonia	1200	1185	1200	1175
Commerzbank	316.20	314.30	314.60	316.70
Daimler Benz	821.50	816	818.50	826.50
Degussa	520	512.50	514.50	523
Deutsche Bank	72.48	71.80	71.80	71.60
Dresdner Bank	38.45	38.12	38.12	38.28
Heidelbg Zmt	1030	1024	1030	1028
Henkel	659	651	657	657
Hochtief	694	678	678	681
Hoechst	52.85	51.90	51.95	53.10
Holzmann Ph.	427	410	411	442
Karstadt	613	607	607	606.50
Kaufhof Hdg	583	575	576	576.50
Linde	996	985	985	996
Lufthansa ord	214.30	211.50	211.50	213.50
MAN	387	381	383.50	388.50
Mannesmann	533.50	528.50	529.50	533
Muench Rueck	3115	3090	3105	3078
Preussag	387	380	381	387.50
PWA	192.50	189	189.80	192
RWE	59.38	58.80	58.80	59
SAP pfd	224	220	222	223
Schering	111.80	110.20	110.30	111.20
Schmalb Lub	298	290	293	287
Siemens	81.87	81.20	81.35	82.53
Suedzucker	755	755	755	755
Thyssen	280	278.10	278.10	281.20
Veba	81.25	80.05	80.10	80.33
VEW	516	510	511	516
Viag	608.70	599.50	599.50	610
Volkswagen	560	553	558.50	557.50
Wella	889.50	884	889.50	889.50

Helsinki

HEX General Index: 1990.14 — Previous: 2006.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	229	225	227	220
Enso R	37.10	35.80	36	37
Huhtamaki IF	158	158	158	159
Kesko	68.40	67.40	67.90	67.30
Kone BF	517	517	517	520
Merita A	9.80	9.72	9.75	9.80
Metra BF	209	208	208	209
Metso-Serla B	33.80	33.10	33.10	33.50
Nokia Prf F	169	163.20	166.50	171
Outokumpu A	77.80	77	77	76.60
Rautaruukki	34.20	33.90	34	33.80
Stockmann A	250	247	250	248
UPM-Kymme	96	94	94.90	95.30
Valmet A	80	78.60	78.80	80

Hong Kong

Hang Seng: 11082.50 — Previous: 11059.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.50	9.20	9.50	9.40
Bk East Asia	28.25	28.10	28.15	28.30
Cathay Pacific	14.25	14	14.25	14.25
Cheung Kong	56.25	55.50	56	56.50
China Light	35.20	34.90	35	35.30
Chin Estates	6.90	6.75	6.90	6.90
Citic Pacific	31.50	31.10	31.20	31.60
Cons Elec Pwr	13	12.90	13	12.95
Dao Heng Bk	29.80	29.70	29.70	30.10
First Pacific	11.95	11.65	11.95	12.05
Great Eagle	22.70	22.30	22.50	22.75
Guangdong Inv	4.93	4.88	4.90	4.95
Guoco Group	37	36.60	36.80	37.10
Hang Lung	14.60	14.50	14.55	14.65
Hang Seng Bk	78.50	77.75	77.75	78.50
Henderson Inv	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.95
Henderson Ld	57.75	57.25	57.75	57.75
HKR Intl	8.90	8.80	8.90	8.85
HK Aircraft	23.20	22.50	23.20	23.40
HK China Gas	12.40	12.25	12.30	12.40
HK Electric	23.70	23.55	23.70	23.65
HK Shang Htls	13.40	13.15	13.25	13.45
HK Telecomm	13.90	13.70	13.75	13.85
Hopewell Hdgs	4.15	4.08	4.13	4.15
HSBC Hdgs	116.50	115.50	116	116
Hutchison Wh	49.30	48.60	48.90	49.20
Hysan Dev	23.85	23.70	23.80	23.95
Johnson El 500	17.75	17.65	17.55	17.60
Miramar Hotel	17	16.50	17	17.05
Natl Mutual	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.90
New World	36.10	35.60	35.90	36.30
Oriental Press	4.13	4.08	4.10	4.15
Orient Telecom	3.48	3.45	3.45	3.48
Shangri-La	10.90	10.75	10.90	10.80
SHK Props	78.50	77.50	78.50	78.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.78	4.70	4.73	4.78
Sino Land Co.	7.65	7.45	7.65	7.60
Sth China Post	5.35	5.20	5.30	5.45
Swire Pac A	66.50	65.75	66.50	66.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.70
TV Broadcasts	29.15	28.85	29.05	29.15
Wharf Hdgs	28.05	27.70	28	28.20
Wheelock	15.30	14.95	15	15.35

Jakarta

Composite Index: 592.84 — Previous: 592.79

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2525	2500	2500	2575
Barito Pacific	1475	1450	1475	1450
Gudang Garm	10100	9700	9950	10100
Indah Kiat	2250	2200	2225	2300
Indocement	7850	7750	7800	7900
Indofood	10350	10250	10350	10300
Indorayon	2200	2175	2200	2150
Indosat	7900	7825	7875	7800
Kalbe Farma	5400	5350	5375	5350
Sampoerna	27200	26900	27000	27275

Johannesburg

All Market: 6910.49 — Previous: 6913.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Coal	277.25	276.75	277.25	277.25
AngloAm Gold	392	384	384	396
AngloAm Ind	176.50	175	176	176.50
Barlow	46.25	46	46	46.25
C.G. Smith	23	22.75	22.95	22.85
De Beers	149.50	148	149.25	149.75
Driefontein	59.45	58.50	59	59.50
Freegold	43.50	42.50	42.50	43.75
Fst Natl Bk	30.90	30.55	30.90	30.60
Gencor	16.10	15.98	16.10	15.95
GFSA	134	133	133	134
Iscor	3.50	3.45	3.48	3.45
Johnnies Ind	55	54	55	55
Kloof Gold	44.75	43.90	44.15	45
Liberty Life	140.50	139.25	139.50	140
Minorco	104.25	104.25	104.25	104.25
Nedcor	66.25	65.50	66.25	65.50
Rembrandt Gp	40.75	40.30	40.40	41.25
Richemont	65.50	65	65.50	65.25
Rust Platinum	72	70	70.50	72.25
SA Breweries	127.50	127	127.25	127.75
Sappi	48.40	48	48.25	48
Sasol	47.10	46.75	46.95	47.50
SBIC	173.50	171.50	171.50	173.50
Tiger Oats	61	60.50	61	61

Kuala Lumpur

Composite: 1135.62 — Previous: 1130.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.60	19.40	19.60	19.40
Hicom Hldgs	7.25	7.10	7.15	7.10
Mal Banking	24.10	23.80	24.10	23.80
Mal Intl Ship F	7.80	7.35	7.80	7.50
Public Bank F	6.90	6.65	6.75	6.65
Resorts World	14	13.90	14	13.80
Sime Darby	6.95	6.90	6.95	6.95
Telekom Mal	22.30	22.10	22.20	22.10
Tenaga	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40
Utd Engineers	17.40	17.20	17.30	17.40

London

FT-SE 100: 3678.80 — Previous: 3695.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.34	5.26	5.28	5.35
Allied Domecq	4.53	4.48	4.48	4.52
Anglian Water	5.97	5.85	5.91	5.85
Argyll Group	3.48	3.39	3.43	3.41
Arjo Wiggins	1.80	1.76	1.78	1.80
Asda Group	1.20	1.13	1.14	1.18
Assoc Br Foods	3.87	3.83	3.87	3.84
BAA	4.72	4.65	4.66	4.70
Barclays	7.69	7.57	7.61	7.69
Bass	8.04	7.95	7.99	8.03
BAT Ind	4.98	4.87	4.88	4.96
Bank Scotland	2.34	2.31	2.33	2.34
BICC	3.14	3.08	3.10	3.10
Blue Circle	3.63	3.57	3.57	3.61
BOC Group	9.28	9.21	9.25	9.28
Boots	5.85	5.75	5.79	5.82
Bowater	3.28	3.22	3.25	3.25
BPB Ind	3.12	3.04	3.10	3.05
Brit Aerosp	9.98	9.78	9.79	9.93
Brit Airways	5.55	5.49	5.53	5.57
Brit Gas	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.80
Brit Petm	5.63	5.57	5.59	5.61
Brit Steel	1.65	1.62	1.63	1.64
Brit Telecom	3.52	3.43	3.44	3.50
BTR	2.58	2.46	2.55	2.51
Burmah Cast	10.20	10.13	10.13	10.20
Cable Wireless	4.60	4.15	4.18	4.20
Cadbury Schw	5.16	4.98	5.08	5.06
Caradon	2.23	2.17	2.17	2.24
Carlton Comm	5.12	5.03	5.10	5.10
Coats Viyella	1.69	1.66	1.66	1.69
Comml Union	5.77	5.68	5.72	5.76
Courtaulds	4.30	4.25	4.27	4.27
De La Rue	5.95	5.80	5.93	5.75
Eng China Cl	2.60	2.52	2.57	2.62
Enterprise Oil	4.67	4.61	4.63	4.62
Fam Colonial	1.51	1.49	1.51	1.51
Genl Accident	6.47	6.40	6.41	6.46
GEC	3.53	3.48	3.51	3.50
GKN	9.97	9.85	9.85	9.91
Glaxo	8.58	8.48	8.54	8.55
Granada Gp	8.57	8.48	8.53	8.56
Grand Met	4.28	4.22	4.22	4.25
GRE	2.48	2.40	2.40	2.48
Guinness	4.57	4.51	4.56	4.56
GUS	6.57	6.45	6.54	6.48
Hanson	1.80	1.75	1.78	1.76
Hillsdown Hdg	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.78
HSBC Hldgs	9.75	9.66	9.70	9.83
ICI	7.90	7.78	7.90	7.81
Inchcape	2.94	2.83	2.90	2.84
Kingfisher	6.45	6.38	6.45	6.35
Ladbroke	1.83	1.78	1.80	1.81
Land Sec	6.12	6.05	6.11	6.07
Laporte	6.77	6.68	6.73	6.75
Lasmo	1.78	1.75	1.77	1.76
Legal Genl Grp	6.70	6.64	6.68	6.69
Lloyds Abbey	5.14	5.05	5.07	5.13
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.08	3	3.06	3.06
London Elec	6.28	6.21	6.28	6.24
Lucas Ind	2.27	2.24	2.26	2.26
Marks Spencer	4.67	4.60	4.67	4.64
MEPC	4.10	4.05	4.06	4.07
Mercury Asset	9.93	9.58	9.64	9.61
Midlands Elec	4.20	4.18	4.20	4.20
Natl Power	5.42	5.15	5.20	5.17
NatWest	6.15	6.05	6.12	6.15
News Intl	4.15	4.13	4.13	4.12
Utd Utilities	5.43	5.30	5.42	5.28
Nthern Foods	1.85	1.80	1.83	1.84
P&O	4.87	4.78	4.80	4.87
Pearson	6.70	6.61	6.65	6.70
Pilkington	1.83	1.78	1.79	1.80
PowerGen	4.73	4.67	4.71	4.67
Prudential	4.10	4.02	4.04	4.08
Rank Org	5.23	4.96	4.98	5.22
Reckitt Colm	6.84	6.68	6.71	6.86
Redland	4	3.93	3.99	3.99
Reed Intl	10.91	10.66	10.66	10.90
Rentokil	4.07	4.03	4.05	4.05
Reuters Hdgs	7.85	7.71	7.74	7.76
RMC Group	10.18	10.05	10.10	10.14
Rolls Royce	2.27	2.20	2.20	2.26
Royal Bk Scot	4.93	4.87	4.90	4.93
RTZ reg	9.60	9.50	9.57	9.62
Royal Insur	3.96	3.90	3.91	3.95
Sainsbury	3.80	3.75	3.78	3.77
Schroders	13.55	13.43	13.52	13.48
Scot Newcastle	6.57	6.48	6.53	6.54
Scot Power	3.12	3.03	3.03	3.08
Sears	1.01	0.98	0.99	1
Severn Trent	5.55	5.45	5.48	5.42
Shell Trsp reg	9.46	9.33	9.38	9.39
Siebe	9.10	9.03	9.09	9.09
Smith Nephew	2.03	1.99	2.03	2
Smith (WH)	4.76	4.68	4.75	4.70
SmithKline	6.90	6.84	6.86	6.87
Smiths Ind	7	6.94	6.99	6.95
Sthern Elec	7.12	7.05	7.08	7.05
Stand Charter	6.40	6.33	6.36	6.39
Sun Alliance	3.72	3.67	3.67	3.72
Tate & Lyle	4.59	4.55	4.57	4.56
Tesco	2.99	2.92	2.94	2.94
Thames Water	5.65	5.58	5.62	5.61
Thorn EMI	17.94	17.80	17.90	17.89
3i Group	4.43	4.37	4.39	4.41
TI Group	5.52	5.48	5.48	5.53
Tomkins	2.50	2.44	2.48	2.49
Unilever	12.83	12.70	12.72	12.82
Utd Biscuits	2.15	2.13	2.14	2.14
Uts News	6.92	6.88	6.90	6.91
Vendome uts	5.99	5.91	5.95	5.96
Vodafone	2.37	2.32	2.35	2.36
Whitbread	7.12	7.05	7.06	7.07
Williams Hdgs	3.37	3.32	3.35	3.33
Wolseley	4.62	4.52	4.54	4.65
Zeneca	14.50	13.91	14.20	13.94

Madrid

Bolsa Index: 371.03 — Previous: 372.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	13990	13500	13580	13980
ACESA	1495	1480	1480	1485
Argentaria	5590	5560	5570	5590
BBV	5090	5060	5070	5110
Banesto	825	819	823	825
Bankinter	14130	13960	14090	13980
Bco Centro Hisp	2595	2580	2585	2610
Bco Exterior	3000	3000	3000	3000
Bco Popular	22990	22610	22780	23030
Bco Santander	6070	5980	6000	6030
CEPSA	4300	4260	4270	4285
Corp Mapfre	6550	6450	6510	6560
Dragados	1710	1670	1705	1715
Endesa	8080	8010	8020	8090
FECSA	1060	1020	1040	1030
Fomento Const	10800	10690	10690	10800
Gas Natural	25500	25000	25500	25280
Hidroel Cantab	4485	4430	4460	4440
Iberdrola	1290	1275	1285	1280
Pryca	3200	3100	3170	3150
Repsol	4550	4485	4490	4570
Sevillana Elec	1178	1150	1155	1165
Tabacalera	6480	6350	6360	6450
Telefonica	2395	2360	2370	2395
Union Fenosa	833	820	820	822
Valenc Cement	1540	1510	1540	1500

Manila

PSE Index: 3254.53 — Previous: 3240.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	27	26	27	26.50
Ayala Land	46.50	45.50	46	46
Manila Elec A	150	148	149	148
Metro Bank	740	730	735	735
Petron	12.50	12	12.50	12
Phil Long Dist	1555	1540	1555	1550
San Miguel A	45	44	44.50	44.50
San Miguel B	89.50	88.50	89	90
SM Prime Hdg	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.70

Mexico

Bolsa Index: 3182.59 — Previous: 3177.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.50	33.95	34.00	34.50
Cemex B	29.00	28.10	28.30	27.60
Cifra C	11.00	10.74	10.80	10.94
Empresas ICA	108.50	106.50	106.50	109.40
Emp Moderna	33.90	33.50	33.80	33.90
Femsa	21.80	21.40	21.40	21.65
Gpo Carso A1	53.40	53.00	53.30	53.10
Televisa CPO	119.00	117.00	119.00	117.00
TelMex L	12.94	12.84	12.88	12.82
Tribasa	22.00	21.45	21.45	21.50

Milan

MIB Telematica: 10445.00 — Previous: 10536.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13130	12830	12945	12920
Bca Comm Ital	3150	3105	3105	3180
Bca Naz Agricol	939	877	890	900
Bca Naz Lavoro	10890	10770	10800	10755
Bca di Roma	1380	1350	1357	1365
Bca Ambrosian	4145	4025	4145	4040
Benetton	20100	19700	19900	20400
Credito Italiano	1813	1780	1809	1816
Fiat	5170	5100	5110	5150
Fondiaria	7695	7525	7525	7700
Generali Assic	35500	35000	35150	35100
IFIL	4715	4535	4545	4620
Italcementi	12390	12230	12255	12450
Italgas	5720	5640	5660	5715
Mediobanca	9850	9705	9705	9805
Montedison	915	897	902	912
Olivetti	852	805	827	850
Pirelli	2590	2565	2590	2575
RAS	15950	15710	15800	15885
Rinascente	10940	10775	10790	10900
S Paolo Torino	9790	9725	9730	9840
SME	1775	1775	1775	1750
Snia	16000	14000	16000	15300
Stet	5275	5145	5145	5285
Telecom Italia	3270	3205	3260	3260
Toro Assic	19400	19250	19300	19400

Montreal

Industrials Index: 2452.39 — Previous: 2459.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco 1	18.90	18¾	18.90	18.80
Bank Montreal	33.45	33.20	33.35	33.45
Bca Mob Com	43½	43½	43½	44
Cdn Tire A	17.30	16.85	17	17.35
Cdn Util A	26.90	26.85	26.85	26.90
Cascades	5¾	5.70	5.70	5.70
CT Finl Svc	26.30	26¼	26.30	26.30
Extendicare	17	17	17	17
Gaz Metro	15.20	15.05	15.10	15.20
Gt-West Lifeco	33.10	33.10	33.10	33.10
Hees Intl Bcp	16.05	16	16.05	16
Hudson's Bay	20.70	20½	20½	20.70
Imasco	27.55	27.40	27.55	27.55
Investors Grp	16.80	16.80	16.80	17
Loblaw Cos	11	10.90	11	11.10
Molson A	22.10	22.10	22.10	22
Natl Bk Canada	11.35	11¼	11¼	11.30
Oshawa A	20.65	20½	20.65	21
Pancdn Petim	53½	53	53	53
Power Corp	21¾	21.45	21.45	21.70
Power Finl	37¾	37½	37.60	37.30
Quebecor B	21½	21.40	21.40	21½
Rogers Comm B	12.90	12.65	12.65	13
Royal Bk Cda	32.80	32.60	32.65	32.80
Sears Canada	8	7.80	8	7.95
Shell Cda A	46½	46¼	46½	46.80
Southam	15.95	15.80	15.95	15¾
Stelco A	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Trilon Finl A	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.45

Oslo

OBX Index: 452.84 — Previous: 456.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	125	123.50	124	125
Bergesen Dy B	131.50	128	130	129.50
Christiania Bk	15.30	15.20	15.20	15.20
Den norske Bk	19.70	19.60	19.70	19.80
SAS Norge ASA	69	69	69	69.50
Dyno Indust	144	143	144	143
Elkem	89.50	88	88.50	89.50
Hafslund A	47.50	46.50	47	48
Kvaerner	273	271	272	274
Leif Hoegh	112	110	110	112
Norsk Hydro	318.50	315	315	318.50
Norske Skog A	199	197	197	200
Orkla	343	339	339	340
Rieber B	142	142	142	145
Saga Petim B	88.50	87.50	87.50	88
Schibsted	86	85	85	85.50
UniStorebr A	29.40	29	29.20	29.30

Paris

CAC-40: 2112.85 — Previous: 2113.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	728	716	721	728
AGF	139.50	138.20	138.60	139.50
Air Liquide	926	906	910	924
Alcatel Alsth	452.80	443.50	447	453.20
Axa	282	276.40	278.70	277
Bancaire	582	578	579	582
BNP	180.80	177.10	178.90	179.90
Bouygues	565	558	559	565
Canal Plus	1288	1272	1280	1293
Carrefour	2888	2852	2880	2860
CCF	241	238.20	239.60	240
Credit Local cl	432.10	426.10	430.20	429
Credit Lyon PC	126.50	117.50	117.50	121.50
Crown Cork Seal	235	230.50	230.50	237.30
Danone	780	770	776	775
Elf-Aquitaine	381.80	376.30	378.50	377.10
Eridania BS	826	805	808	814
Euro Disney	14.25	13.95	14.10	14.10
Eurotunnel uts	8.75	8.35	8.45	8.55
Gen. Eaux	557	550	554	554
Havas	426.90	419	419.10	425.60
Lafarge Cop	321	315.20	317.50	320.20
Legrand	925	908	918	904
L'Oreal	1716	1694	1703	1707
LVMH	1223	1210	1211	1213
Lyon. Eaux	487.80	481	481.50	485.70
Michelin B	250.90	248	248.20	250.10
Navig Mixte	756	756	756	756
Paribas A	304.80	300	301.40	304.20
Pechiney SA	216	201	204.50	216.20
Pernod Ricard	333.50	325.30	328.40	330.90
Peugeot Cit	706	692	699	706
Pinault-Print	1819	1775	1806	1787
Promodes	1475	1421	1465	1421
Renault	134.50	131.70	132.30	134.50
Rh-Poulenc A	135.50	133.60	135	134.40
Roussel-Uclaf	1228	1203	1210	1200
Sanofi	387.50	382.20	386	383
Schneider	270.40	255.80	267.90	257.10
Ste Generale	559	554	557	554
St Gobain	677	671	675	676
St Louis	1381	1349	1357	1341
Suez	188.70	186.90	188	188.80
Thomson CSF	141	138.20	139.50	140
Total B	383.80	377.70	380	377.70
UAP	104.50	103	103.50	103.30
Valeo	282	277.10	280.80	280

São Paulo

Bovespa Index: 61730.70 — Previous: 62271.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.15	7.90	7.980	8.19
Banespa Pfd	3.67	3.65	3.67	3.70
Bradesco Pfd	8.29	8.00	8.20	8.150
Brahma Pfd	598.00	593.00	593.00	598.00
Cemig Pfd	29.90	28.30	28.70	29.90
CESP Pfd	33.25	31.50	32.20	30.98
Eletrobras B	305.00	294.00	295.00	294.00
Itaubanco Pfd	414.00	412.00	412.990	412.50
Light	286.00	278.00	279.00	286.00
Paranapan Pfd	8.75	8.20	8.20	8.40
Petrobras Pfd	131.00	126.00	127.50	128.00
Sid Nacional	26.30	25.70	26.00	26.350
Souza Cruz	8.80	8.60	8.80	8.50
Telebras Pfd	73.00	71.00	72.00	72.20
Telesp Pfd	220.00	215.00	218.50	218.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.12
CVRD Pfd	20.85	20.01	20.05	20.70

Seoul

Composite Index: 820.65 — Previous: 823.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6800	6600	6700	6700
Hyundai Eng	34300	33100	34000	33500
Hyundai Motor	30300	30000	30300	30300
Korea El Pwr	28400	27500	27800	27600
Korea Mob Tel	649000	641000	641000	650000
LG Electronics	18100	17300	17900	17700
Pohang Iron St	50900	49900	50700	50300
Samsung Elec	67700	66700	66900	67700
Samsung Hvy	12200	11600	11900	11600
Yukong	23000	22300	23000	23100

Singapore

Straits Times: 2288.36 — Previous: 2284.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70
City Devlts	11	10.90	11	11.10
Cycle Carriage	15.20	14.90	15	15
Dairy Farm Int*	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.82
DBS	9.55	9.50	9.50	9.70
DBS Land	4.86	4.74	4.82	4.86
Fraser & Neave	14.80	14.70	14.80	14.80
HK Land*	2.25	2.23	2.24	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
Jard Matheson*	7	6.90	7	6.90
Jard Strategic*	3.16	3.12	3.16	3.16
Keppel	12	11.60	11.60	12
Natsteel	2.77	2.74	2.75	2.75
Neptune Orient	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.41
OCBC foreign	16.60	16.50	16.50	16.50
OSea Union Bk	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.75
Sembawang	7	6.85	7	6.85
Sing Airlines F	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.90
Sing Petm	1.70	1.69	1.70	1.69
Sing Press F	27.80	27.60	27.80	27.80
ST Auto F	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.74
ST Ship	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.40
Sing Telecomm	3.92	3.84	3.90	3.86
Straits Steam	4.70	4.66	4.70	4.68
Utd Industrial	1.46	1.43	1.44	1.44
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.60	13.30	13.40	13.60
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.02	3	3	3

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm

SX 16 Index: 2041.87 — Previous: 0000.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	114	112	113	114.50
ABB AF	705	700	702	702
AssiDoman F	154.50	152.50	154	153
Astra AF	292.50	289	290	293
Atlas Copco AF	122.50	121.50	121.50	123
Avesta F	65.50	64	65	65
Electrolux BF	336	333.50	334.50	336
Ericsson BF	141.50	138.50	138.50	141.50
Hennes BF	617	606	611	608
Incentive AF	356	350	353	350
Investor BF	247	244	245	247.50
Kinnevik BF	199.50	198.50	199	199
MoDo BF	171.50	171	171	171
Sandvik BF	152.50	152	152	152
SCA BF	137	134	137	136
S-E Banken AF	53.50	52	52	53
Skandia Fors F	175	173	173	174
Skanska BF	234.50	233	234	233.50
SKF BF	158	155.50	156	159
SSAB BF	84.50	83.50	84	84.50
Stora AF	88	87.50	87.50	89
Sv Handles AF	137.50	135.50	137	136
Sydkraft AF	142	142	142	145
Trelleborg BF	84	83	83.50	84
Volvo BF	149.50	148	149	150

Sydney

All Ordinaries: 2241.80 — Previous: 2252.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.67	8.60	8.65	8.68
ANZ Bkng	6.04	5.99	6.01	6
BHP	17.86	17.64	17.69	17.85
Boral	3.35	3.32	3.34	3.36
Brambles Ind.	17.62	17.47	17.60	17.65
Burns Philp	2.38	2.30	2.34	2.34
CBA	10.53	10.01	10.48	10.52
CC Amatil	14.25	14.12	14.15	14.25
Coles Myer	4.63	4.61	4.62	4.62
Comalco	7.40	7.39	7.40	7.39
CRA Ltd	19.59	19.40	19.50	19.58
CSR	4.52	4.48	4.49	4.52
Fosters Brew	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.19
GIO Australia	3.13	3.08	3.12	3.11
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.28	1.29	1.29
ICI Australia	11.32	11.14	11.14	11.32
John Fairfax	2.77	2.70	2.70	2.76
Lend Lease	19.55	19.20	19.30	19.60
Mayne Nickless	7.42	7.31	7.42	7.35
MIM Hdgs	1.62	1.59	1.60	1.62
Nat Aust Bank	11.87	11.79	11.84	11.82
News Corp	7.37	7.25	7.25	7.37
North Ltd	3.69	3.62	3.64	3.68
Pacific Dunlop	2.88	2.82	2.87	2.87
Pioneer Intl	3.76	3.72	3.75	3.74
Placer Pacific	1.80	1.74	1.74	1.80
Santos	4.46	4.40	4.43	4.43
Southcorp	3.16	3.12	3.15	3.16
Wesfarmers	7.69	7.60	7.60	7.70
Wstrn Mining	9.12	9.04	9.13	9.07
Westfield Trt	2.34	2.31	2.31	2.33
Westpac Bkng	5.56	5.51	5.56	5.57
Woodside Pet	7.80	7.42	7.62	7.72
Woolworths	3.08	3.03	3.05	3.06

Taipei

Stock Market Index: 6537.20 — Previous: 6380.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	55	53	54.50	52.50
Cathay Life Ins	197	192	197	190
Chang Hwa Bk	160	157	160	156
China Steel	30	29.10	29.60	28.70
China Trust	58	55.50	58	55
Evergreen	54.50	51.50	54.50	51
Far East Text	31.90	30.30	31.90	29.90
First Bank	160	157	159	156
Formosa CF	34.90	33.50	34.90	32.70
Hua Nan Bk	146.50	144	146.50	143.50
Hualon Teijran	25.70	24.40	25.40	24.20
ICBC	98	96.50	98	95.50
President Ent	49.50	47	49.50	46.50
Taiwan Cemt	64	61	64	61
Tatung	61.50	60	61.50	59.50

Tokyo

Nikkei 225: 22581.67 — Previous: 22666.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1310	1290	1290	1310
All Nippon Air	1190	1180	1180	1190
Asahi Bank	1290	1260	1270	1290
Asahi Chem	787	783	785	789
Asahi Glass	1330	1310	1320	1320
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2560	2530	2530	2550
Bk Yokohama	1010	991	1010	1000
Bridgestone	2130	2080	2100	2090
Canon	2320	2300	2310	2310
Chiba Bank	984	952	952	979
Chubu Elec	2470	2440	2450	2470
Chugoku Elec	2410	2400	2410	2400
Daiei	1340	1320	1330	1340
Daiichi Kang	2050	2020	2040	2050
Daiwa Bank	762	756	758	756
Daiwa House	1700	1690	1690	1690
Daiwa Sec	1460	1420	1440	1450
Fanuc	4310	4280	4300	4280
Fuji Bank	2400	2370	2370	2420
Fuji Photo	3470	3430	3450	3470
Fujitsu	991	983	990	988
Hitachi	1030	1020	1030	1030
Honda Motor	2900	2870	2880	2930
IBJ	2750	2710	2710	2750
IHI	543	527	538	524
Itochu	784	769	770	778
Ito-Yokado	6670	6570	6590	6600
JAL	891	881	881	891
Jusco	3700	3600	3600	3700
Kajima	1160	1120	1140	1140
Kansai Elec	2470	2440	2470	2460
Kao	1490	1470	1480	1460
Kawa Steel	400	395	398	400
KDD	12400	11700	11900	12000
Kinki Nipp Ry	789	785	786	786
Kirin Brewery	1380	1340	1350	1370
Kobe Steel	322	315	315	322
Komatsu	1090	1070	1080	1090
Kubota	735	721	730	727
Kyocera	7820	7750	7750	7800
Kyushu Elec	2470	2450	2470	2460
LTCB	859	833	833	859
Marubeni	609	600	600	608
Marui	2450	2410	2420	2430
Matsu Elec Ind	2060	2030	2040	2060
Matsu Elec Wk	1200	1180	1190	1190
Mitsubishi	1460	1430	1440	1430
Mitsubishi Ch	518	501	508	518
Mitsubishi El	758	749	758	762
Mitsubishi Est	1570	1520	1540	1510
Mitsubishi Hvy	969	955	957	964
Mitsubishi Mat	972	964	970	965
Mitsubishi Tr	1860	1640	1840	1860
Mitsui	1000	992	995	992
Mitsui Fudosn	1540	1470	1500	1470
Mitsui Trust	1300	1270	1270	1300
Murata Mfg	4130	4130	4130	4140
NEC	1180	1160	1170	1170
New Oji Paper	955	946	952	955
Nikko Sec	1230	1210	1220	1220
Nintendo	8420	8250	8250	8290
Nipp Credit Bk	411	403	405	411
Nipp Express	1110	1090	1090	1110
Nippon Oil	743	739	743	739
Nippon Paper	695	683	684	693
Nippon Steel	381	373	376	380
Nippon Yusen	641	636	639	637
Nippondenso	2400	2370	2390	2390
Nissan Motor	976	965	965	974
NKK	337	330	333	333
Nomura Sec	2200	2160	2180	2190
NTT	8200a	8140a	8140a	8220a
Obayashi	1020	1000	1010	1000
Odakyu El Ry	739	731	731	738
Ono Pharm	3790	3740	3780	3790
Osaka Gas	406	399	399	405
Ricoh	1170	1140	1160	1150
Sakura Bk	1240	1220	1220	1240
Sankyo	2810	2780	2800	2780
Sanwa Bank	2090	2040	2040	2090
Sanyo Elec	677	666	669	670
Secom	7250	7140	7190	7210
Seibu Rwy	5900	5880	5900	6080
Sekisui House	1280	1260	1260	1280
Seven-Eleven	7080	6990	6990	7080
Sharp	1890	1870	1890	1890
Shimizu	1230	1210	1230	1200
Shin-etsu Ch	2170	2130	2150	2170
Shizuoka Bk	1410	1390	1410	1410
Sony	7280	7200	7200	7250
Sumitomo	963	951	961	966
Sumitomo Bk	2140	2100	2130	2140
Sumit Chem	537	523	532	537
Sumitomo Elec	1600	1580	1580	1590
Sumit Metal	341	336	337	338
Sumit Trust	1520	1490	1490	1510
Taisei	788	773	780	783
Taisho Pharm	2380	2350	2360	2380
Takeda Chem	1960	1940	1960	1960
TDK	6740	6570	6580	6670
Tohoku El Pwr	2450	2420	2450	2420
Tokai Bank	1440	1420	1430	1440
Tokio Marine	1460	1440	1450	1450
Tokyo El Pwr	2770	2750	2760	2770
Tokyo Gas	400	391	398	403
Tokyu	847	830	832	841
Tonen	1600	1570	1600	1610
Toppan Print	1590	1570	1580	1580
Toray Ind	767	756	756	756
Toshiba	778	766	775	768
Toyo Seikan	3820	3730	3730	3830
Toyo Trust	1130	1110	1110	1140
Toyota Motor	2780	2750	2780	2770
Yamaichi Sec	756	751	752	755
Yamanouchi	2390	2350	2370	2380
Yasuda Fire	832	815	822	829
Yasuda Trust	676	674	674	676

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Toronto

TSE Industrials: 5011.55 — Previous: 5027.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18¾	18½	18½	18.85
Air Canada	4.82	4.73	4.80	4.76
Alberta Energy	25½	25¼	25.30	25.45
Alcan Alum	41.80	41.40	41.40	41½
Avenor A	22.70	22.15	22.35	22.70
Bk Nova Scotia	33.20	32¾	32.90	33.40
Barrick Gold	37.65	36.60	36¾	37¼
BCE	53.70	53.35	53.45	53.85
BC Telecomm	26.20	26.10	26.15	26.20
Bombardier B	20.20	20.05	20.05	20.20
Brascan A	25.40	25.30	25.35	25.40
Cameco	62.35	61½	62.05	62½
CIBC	44.30	43.70	44.10	44.35
Cdn Airlines	3.20	3.15	3.20	3.20
Cdn Natl Res	25¼	25.15	25¼	25.15
Cdn Occid Pet	23	22¾	22.85	23
Cdn Pacific	29.80	29½	29¾	29¾
Cominco	29¼	29.35	29.45	29½
Consumers Gas	21.15	21.10	21.10	21.15
Dofasco	20.10	19.90	19.90	20.15
Domtar Ind B	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
Du Pont Cda A	31.40	31	31.40	31.60
Echo Bay Min	15	14.60	14.70	14.95
Empire Co. A	12¾	12½	12¾	12.55
Falconbridge	29½	29¼	29½	29¾
Fletcher Chall A	18.45	18¼	18¼	18½
Franco Nevada	88¼	87¾	87¾	88
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9
Hemlo Gold	14½	14¼	14¼	14.40
Horsham	19.05	18.90	18.90	18.90
Imperial Oil	57½	56.55	57.15	57.10
Inco	44.05	43.55	43.55	43.90
IPL Energy	34.55	34.15	34.15	34½
Laidlaw A	13.80	13¾	13.80	13.85
Laidlaw B	13.90	13¾	13.85	13.95
Loewen Group	41	40.40	40.65	41
Ldn Insur Gp	29	28¾	29	29.10
Macmill Bldl	18.10	17¾	18.10	17.90
Magna Intl A	64¼	63.55	64	63.55
Maple Leaf Fds	7.20	6.90	6.90	7.20
Moore	25.65	25.10	25.45	25.35
Newbridge Net	88½	82.35	88	82.45
Noranda Inc	28.15	27.85	27.85	28.15
Noranda Forest	9	8.90	8.95	9.10
Norcen Energy	24.45	24.10	24.10	24.20
Nthern Telecom	72¾	71.90	72½	72.90
Nova	12.65	12¼	12.35	12.60
Onex	14¼	14.10	14.20	14.05
Placer Dome	33.90	33	33.10	33.60
Potash Sask	90	88	89¼	88½
Provigo	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.20
Quebecor Print	22½	21.85	21.85	22.30
Renaissance	36.20	35.80	35.90	36.10
Rio Algom	26	25½	26	25¾
Seagram Co	46.05	45.40	45.70	45¼
Stone Consold	16¼	16.65	16.65	16.80
Talisman Env	31.95	31.60	31.80	31.90
Teleglobe	21¼	21.35	21.45	21.60
Telus	18.30	18.20	18.20	18.30
Thomson	21.15	20.90	21.10	21.10
TorDom Bank	24.05	23.55	23.85	24.05
Transalta	14.80	14.65	14¾	14.80
TransCda Pipe	20	19¾	19.90	19.85
Utd Dominion	31.40	30.70	31¼	30.65
Westburn	10	9.90	9.90	10
Westcoast Eny	20.40	20.35	20.35	20.35
Weston	47½	47.15	47.15	47

Vienna

ATX Index: 1092.57 — Previous: 1098.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1601	1601	1601	1720
Brau-Un Goess	678	677	678	679
Bund Vers Pld	446	446	446	453
Creditanst PC	1485	1485	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3140	3055	3140	3180
EVN	1506	1496	1505	1504
Interunfall	1575	1575	1575	1575
Lenzing	693	688	691	696
Leykam	315	304	304	313
Mayr-Melnhof	464	458	458	465
OMV	1088	1079	1085	1092
Oest Brau	606	601	606	609
Oest Elektriz	822	818	820	823
VA Tech	1314	1308	1314	1318
Wienerberger	2175	2140	2175	2165

Wellington

NZSE-40 Index: 2095.43 — Previous: 2098.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.23	3.19	3.19	3.22
Brierly Invt	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.37
Carter Holt ord	3.35	3.25	3.35	3.30
Fernz	4.30	4.20	4.30	4.20
Fisher Paykel	4.67	4.65	4.67	4.67
FC Forest	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.80
Goodman Fder	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.50
Indep News	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.95
Lion Nathan	3.80	3.75	3.80	3.80
Nat Gas note	2.00	1.96	1.96	1.98
NZ Refining	25.95	25.95	25.95	26.00
Telecom NZ	6.12	6.06	6.10	6.16
Trust Bk NZ	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.25
Wilson Horton	9.52	9.50	9.52	9.50

Zurich

SPI Index: 2389.54 — Previous: 2400.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	331	325	326	329
Alusuisse R	1047	1028	1028	1041
Ares-Serono B	1075	1050	1070	1045
Baloise Hdg R	2720	2700	2700	2730
ABB B	1558	1548	1550	1562
Bk Vision	1500	1485	1490	1490
Bobst B	1840	1800	1800	1840
Ciba Geigy R	1528	1508	1508	1521
CS Holdings R	118.75	117.75	118	117.75
Elektrowatt B	472	465	466	468
Fischer B	1460	1435	1435	1460
Hilti PC	950	940	950	940
Holderbank B	994	987	992	990
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1375	1360	1360	1370
Merkur Hdg R	264	262	264	264
Nestle R	1424	1413	1414	1422
Oerlikon R	133	131	131.50	132.50
Pargesa Hld B	1470	1460	1460	1460
Pharmvisn B	5820	5780	5800	5770
Pirelli B	164	164	164	164
Roche Hdg PC	9575	9470	9500	9465
Sandoz R	1437	1423	1425	1433
SBC R	249.25	245.50	246	249.50
Schindler B	1350	1345	1350	1345
SGS B	3050	2930	2990	3040
SMH B	880	875	879	880
Sulzer R	813	797	797	812
Swiss Reins R	1282	1270	1270	1280
Swissair R	1217	1208	1210	1215
UBS B	1235	1217	1222	1230
Winterthur B	750	740	740	752
Zurich Assur R	340	337	339	338

Japanese Output Misses Forecast

Fears of Rate Increase Ease

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's industrial output rose a lower-than-expected 2.0 percent in May from April, the government announced Thursday, cooling the optimism sparked by strong growth figures last week but also easing concern that interest rates will rise.

"We are not seeing as strong a recovery in production as we expected," acknowledged Harumi Takahashi, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which released the numbers. "Inventories are also high, and it looks like it will take more time for them to come down."

The financial markets had been closely watching the figures for signs that continued economic growth would pressure the central bank to raise interest rates from their historic lows.

"Basically, it mitigates the strong GDP data and effectively quashes fears of an imminent rate hike," said David Sims, a broker at Société Générale Securities (North Pacific) Ltd.

The government said last week that first-quarter GDP had grown 3 percent from the previous three months, its strongest quarterly performance in 23 years.

The trade ministry's forecasts are not strong, suggesting that production is still the biggest problem facing the recovery, Mr. Sims said. Output is projected to fall 1.8 percent in June and rise 1.9 percent in July, according to the ministry's survey of manufacturers.

Still, industrial output was up for the second consecutive month and the seventh time in eight months. In March, production fell a record 6.0 percent.

The slumping semiconductor industry was the key to the slower growth, said Peter Morgan, an economist with James Capel Securities. Inventories of electrical machinery including semiconductors, video cameras and air conditioners rose 5.6 percent. Major semiconductor makers, including Toshiba Corp., Fujitsu Ltd. and NEC Corp., have all recently announced plans to cut production of computer memory chips.

"There is a shallow recovery in place," said Russell Jones, chief economist at Lehman Brothers in Tokyo, "but it is worrying that inventory adjustments are too slow."

The government said production in May was led by growth in transportation machinery, metal products and chemicals. Production of transportation machinery rose 4.4 percent last month, led by sales of passenger cars, which jumped 11.9 percent.

Metal-products output grew 5.9 percent, highlighted by materials for bridges, which gained15.9 percent, and train stations, up 9.5 percent.

South Korea Posts Big Rise In Trade Gap

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — The central bank said Thursday that South Korea's current-account deficit widened 45 percent in May from a year earlier, to $1.44 billion, suggesting its economic growth may be slowing.

The Korea Institute of Economy and Technology and the LG Economic Research Institute cut their projection for gross domestic product growth this year to 7.1 percent from 7.5 percent. South Korea's economy grew 9 percent in 1995.

The yen's recent fall against the dollar has hurt Korean exporters because it has allowed Japanese companies to cut prices on their exports.

South Korea's exports rose 6.4 percent in May, to $11.33 billion, the central bank said. Imports grew 7.3 percent, to $12.68 billion.

"The trade deficit continues to grow mainly because of slow exports of semiconductors and an increase in overseas travel by Koreans," said Kim Young Bae, an economist at the Bank of Korea.

Japan's Mob Shifts Tactics

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — There is a reason that the annual shareholder meetings that more than 2,000 Japanese companies held Thursday were so boring: The companies like it that way.

Fear of embarrassment is so strong in Japanese culture that a contentious shareholders' meeting — a common event in the United States — can mean a serious loss of face for management. Since World War II, moreover, thousands of gangsters and right-wing political extremists have turned this obsession with appearances into a thriving industry.

The end of disruption of shareholder meetings does not mean the end of blackmail efforts.

For a fee, they will promise not to ask embarrassing questions at your annual meeting — or they will keep away shareholders who might do so. The *sokaiya*, as they are called, are supposed to be on the wane now that most of Japan Inc. has decided to try to thwart them by holding shareholders' meetings on the same day. A 1982 law that made it illegal for companies to pay blackmail also took a bite out of the business.

Yet some specialists say the sokaiya are making a comeback. Others say they never went away — they just went underground.

"The shareholders' meetings are just the tip of the iceberg," said David E. Kaplan, co-author of a book called "Yakuza" on the Japanese mob. "Only the most resourceful, craftiest and richest gangsters remain after the laws and the crackdowns."

Police recently arrested three men for allegedly extorting 80 million yen ($732,600) over a decade from executives of Takashimaya Co. in return for not disrupting shareholders' meetings. Hiroshi Hidaka, president of the department-store chain, resigned after it was learned he had dined with gangsters and attended their weddings. Takashimaya has annual revenue of about $8 billion and is one of the oldest department-store operators in Japan.

The sokaiya reached a peak in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the Japanese economy made big gains. By 1982, their numbers had grown to 6,800, according to the National Police Agency. By then, many had become allied with Japan's powerful organized-crime syndicates, the yakuza. Others are also affiliated with Japan's small but virulent right wing.

Japan's gangsters began diversifying into financial crimes in the 1980s, the country's wildly speculative boom years. Corporate extortion then seemed a natural addition to their repertoire. At annual meetings, the sokaiya would hurl embarrassing questions about the company's finances as well as executives' personal lives for hours, sometimes revealing scandals that can seriously damage a company's reputation. Thanks to the 1982 anti-extortion law and the fact that Japanese police are paying more attention to gangsters, fewer disruptions of annual meetings have been reported lately. The police say the number of sokaiya has dropped to fewer than 1,000.

Thursday's meetings appeared to be relatively quiet. But behind the scenes, police say, the sokaiya have decided it is not necessary to wait until their annual meetings to blackmail companies.

These days, they prefer printing embarrassing newsletters that never get distributed — if the company buys all the copies at exorbitant prices.

Other new tactics include inviting executives to parties and charging them outrageous admission fees.

"These guys are shake-down artists," said Mr. Kaplan, the author of the book on gangsters. "There's no way big business is going to stop paying off the mob."

Sumitomo Holders Back Recovery Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSAKA, Japan — Sumitomo Corp., embroiled in a huge copper-trading scandal, won vital approval for a recovery plan but was greeted with boos at its annual shareholders' meeting on Thursday.

As the meeting took place, regulators from Britain and the United States converged on Tokyo to launch an investigation into the affair.

Sumitomo announced on June 13 that it had lost an estimated $1.8 billion from 10 years of unauthorized copper deals by its star trader, Yasuo Hamanaka, leaving it with what are thought to be big holdings in the metal just as world prices for it have plunged.

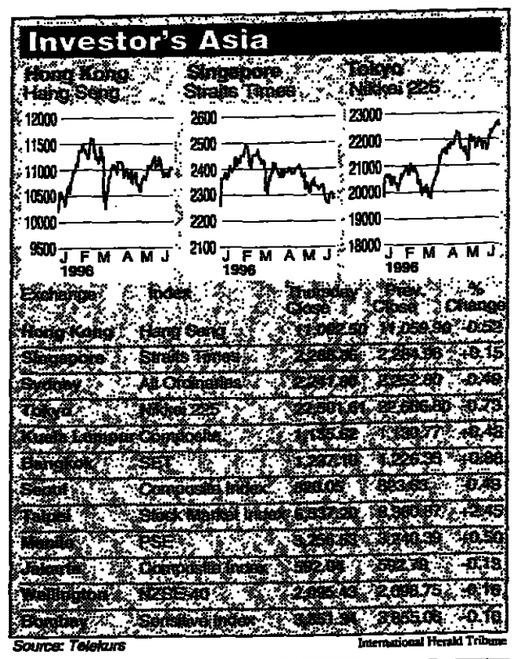
Some of the 475 shareholders present called for Sumitomo's president, Tomiichi Akiyama, to resign. The company had enough votes, however, to proceed with a previously announced plan to make Mr. Akiyama the new chairman; Kenji Miyahara, an executive vice president, will become president. Company executives acknowledged that the loss, incurred largely on trades in the London Metal Exchange, could become still larger, depending on conditions in the copper market.

But a senior executive told shareholders Sumitomo could not go into details about the size of the loss, saying such a disclosure could affect the copper market or hinder investigations of the unauthorized trading.

Mr. Akiyama did not say whether he would eventually resign over the matter, but he said he would not quit while the investigation was continuing.

Shareholders also approved the creation of a 150 billion yen ($1.37 billion) fund to cope with the losses. To help finance the fund, the company will cancel a 25 billion yen stock buyback plan and suspend 120 million yen in bonuses for board members. *(Reuters, AP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,082.50	11,099.36	-0.15
Singapore	Straits Times	2,248.06	2,269.16	-0.93
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,291.40	2,302.80	-0.49
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,550.61	20,696.09	-0.70
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,145.62	1,150.77	-0.45
Bangkok	SET	1,227.18	1,226.28	+0.07
Seoul	Composite Index	664.05	663.65	+0.06
Taipei	Stock Exchange Index	6,030.28	6,060.97	-0.51
Manila	PSE	3,256.83	3,240.39	+0.50
Jakarta	Composite Index	592.89	592.30	+0.10
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,092.43	2,098.75	-0.30
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,661.36	3,665.08	-0.10

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **The Stock Exchange of Thailand** ordered **United Flour Mill PCL**, **MDX PCL** and **Bangkok Steel Industry PCL** to expel the former president of the scandal-plagued Bangkok Bank of Commerce from their boards by July 26. Krirkkiat Jalichandra faces charges of embezzling funds from the bank.

• **General Motors Corp.** launched its Astra car model in India and announced it would introduce diesel cars there in the next eight months.

• **HICOM Holdings Bhd.**'s pretax profit rose 42 percent from a year earlier, to 449.4 million ringgit ($181.3 million), in the year to March, driven by double-digit growth in the automotive, realty development and building-material sectors.

• A group of investors led by **Petronas Dagangan Bhd.** will spend about 160 million ringgit to build and operate a fuel-storage facility at Kuala Lumpur's new international airport.

• **Japan**'s 149 banks posted combined pretax losses of 2.94 trillion yen ($27 billion), in a turnabout from combined pretax profits of 1.01 trillion yen the previous year, the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan said.

• **Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd.** raised 110 million Australian dollars ($86.9 million) from the sale of its shares in the cinema and entertainment concern Village Roadshow Ltd.

• **China Power Investment Corp.**, a government power company, is joining with **YTL Corp.** of Malaysia to seek a 60 percent stake in two power plants in southeastern China.

• **China First Pencil Co.** approved a 1-for-10 bonus issue and a cash dividend of 2.20 yuan (26 cents) a share.

• **Japan** raised tariffs for nine months starting Monday to curb a rapid increase in imports. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, AP)*

Jakarta Draws Kantor's Ire

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — U.S. Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor criticized Indonesia on Thursday for favoring its own car industry at the expense of foreign companies, saying its action violated the spirit of free trade.

Japanese, American and European companies have all objected to the Indonesian policy under which a company owned by President Suharto's youngest son was given a three-year exemption from import and luxury taxes that add as much as 60 percent to the prices of other cars.

Mr. Kantor said Washington believed the so-called national-car policy to be "inconsistent with the spirit" of the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which includes both Indonesia and the United States, as well as in conflict with Indonesia's commitments to the World Trade Organization.

China's Approval of U.S. Law Firms Signals Improved Relations

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's Justice Ministry has authorized 16 international law firms to open offices, reflecting a brighter climate in Chinese-U.S. business relations now that trade disputes have been put aside.

The need for business-related legal work in China has grown tremendously, yet China has tightly limited the number of foreign law firms allowed to fully operate.

The licenses granted Wednesday were the first since early last year, bringing the number of foreign law firms in China to 73. Of those approved, five are from the United States; the others are from Japan, Hong Kong, Britain, Italy and Jordan. Many more are waiting for approval.

This round of license-granting apparently had been delayed until a favorable moment came in China's relations with the United States. U.S. officials have been pushing for better access for legal, insurance and banking companies.

That moment came, lawyers said, after Chinese and U.S. trade negotiators reached an agreement in Beijing last week on how to fight piracy of intellectual property.

Previously, only one U.S. law firm, Davis Wright Tremaine, based in Seattle, had been approved to operate an office in Shanghai. Two were cleared Wednesday to operate in that city: Altheimer & Grey of Chicago and O'Melveny & Myers of Los Angeles, where U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was a partner before assuming his current post.

While several lawyers applauded the move as a step in the right direction, some complained about the ambiguity difficulty of working in the Chinese market.

"Technically, we're not supposed to be here until we're legal," said an American lawyer who asked that his name not be used. The firm he works for was not granted official approval Wednesday, though it operates an unofficial office in Beijing. "But we can't become legal unless we're here, wining and dining Ministry of Justice folks, and showing how serious we are about the China market," he said.

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NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
AMENDMENT OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY

The Board of Directors of LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY has decided to modify the second paragraph of chapter 3 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus as follows:

"The Fund must invest a minimum of 20% of its assets in gold related shares or bonds quoted on a major stock exchange or in fixed income quoted securities issued by or guaranteed by one of the governments of the main industrial countries as well as in certificates of gold bullion issued by several first class institutions and held by the Custodian or its correspondants."

The above mentionned modification will be effective as at July 29, 1996.

The latest available prospectus may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, 10A, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

For the Board of Directors

FUNDS: *Stocks Draw Cash From Far and Wide*

Continued from Page 13

funds that others call "aggressive growth" — had a net outflow of $112 million.

That is an insignificant amount for such funds, but it was the first week since October that showed any outflow at all. With little cash on hand, some funds no doubt had to dump stocks.

To make matters worse, a lot of the money that poured into such funds in May came from investors chasing performance by moving money from one fund to another. When small stocks began to lag this month, at least some of that money fled. By any reasonable standard, moreover, the news in June was good for stock funds. But the figures fell short of the extraordinary inflows seen earlier in the year. Fidelity Investments, the largest U.S. fund company, said it had taken about $1 billion into stock funds this month, half of what it took in in May.

At New England Funds, "business is strong, but we're not riding at a peak," Ralph Greggs, a vice president, said. He said flows were "off a bit" from the record pace of April and May.

An exception was T. Rowe Price, which got a flood of money as investors rushed to get into its New Horizons Fund, which specializes in smaller stocks, before it was closed to new investors last week. Steve Norwitz, a spokesman, said cash flows into equities in June were running about 20 percent ahead of May's levels. Industry data showed that stock funds as a group took in $25.2 billion in May, down from $26.1 billion in April and a record $28.9 billion in January. Excluding funds that invest primarily or solely outside the United States, the inflows came to $21.1 billion, up from $20.4 billion in April and exceeding the previous high of $20.9 billion set in January.

Investors still find little to like in bond funds, however. Rising interest rates this year have accelerated outflows in the past couple of months rather than creating yields that investors found attractive.

BUNDESBANK: *Waiting for the Right Time*

Continued from Page 13

belongs to the strategy to prevent the economy from sliding, some said.

The Bundesbank appears to be holding a cut in the repo rate in reserve in case it needs to tame a rally in the mark. Apart from interest rates, the mark's level is the Bundesbank's most powerful tool for controlling the economy. The Bundesbank will continue to monitor economic indicators to "sound out" the chances of an eventual rate cut, but analysts said they did not expect the bank to act until currency markets began to ignore the Bundesbank's verbal support for the dollar.

By holding down both interest rates and the mark, the Bundesbank implicitly is supporting the government's uphill campaign to control deficits, cut taxes and slash 50 billion DM ($32.7 billion) from 1997 spending, said Alison Cottrell, economist at PaineWebber International Ltd.

"The Bundesbank is working with the government," Ms. Cottrell said. If the economy does not expand, taxes will fall, unemployment payments will expand, deficits will widen, and the government's fiscal arithmetic will not add up, she said.

But the Bundesbank has another reason to hold rates steady as long as it can — a reason with more profound implications than ephemeral economic cycles. With a strategy of drawing out the date of the next German rate increase, probably into next year, the Bundesbank will ensure that the trajectory of European interest rates continues to point upward in January 1999, when a proposed European central bank will take control of a new pan-European currency.

With that strategy, the Bundesbank can transfer an indispensable aura of credibility to a new European central bank by forcing it to raise interest rates as its first decision — never a popular move, as the Bundesbank knows. Credibility in fighting inflation, as the Bundesbank is fond of saying, is its most important asset. Having choked off German inflation, which remains below 2 percent, remains low, the Bundesbank can afford to sit tight, analysts said.

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The shareholders are invited to
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
which will be held at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg on July 5, 1996 at 2 p.m. to deliberate and vote on the following agenda:
1. Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Operations as February 29, 1996;
3. Allocation of the net results;
4. Discharge to the Directors;
5. Statutory appointments;
6. Miscellaneous.
The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
In order to attend the annual general meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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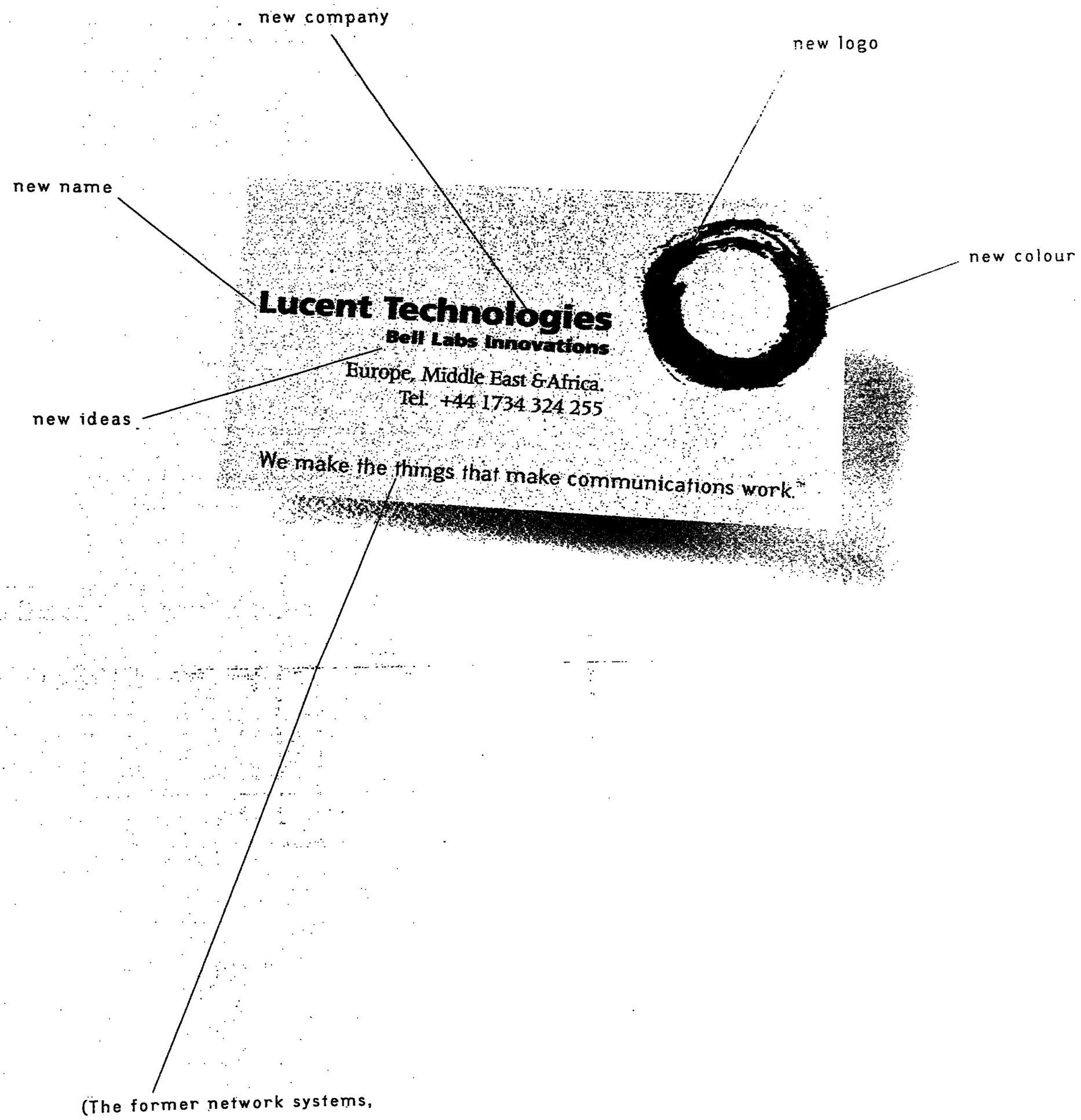

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 20

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Advertisement June 27, 1996

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a - asked • - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend. ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; † - Peris exchange, ++ -Amsterdam exchange; e - unquoted euroer; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; Y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

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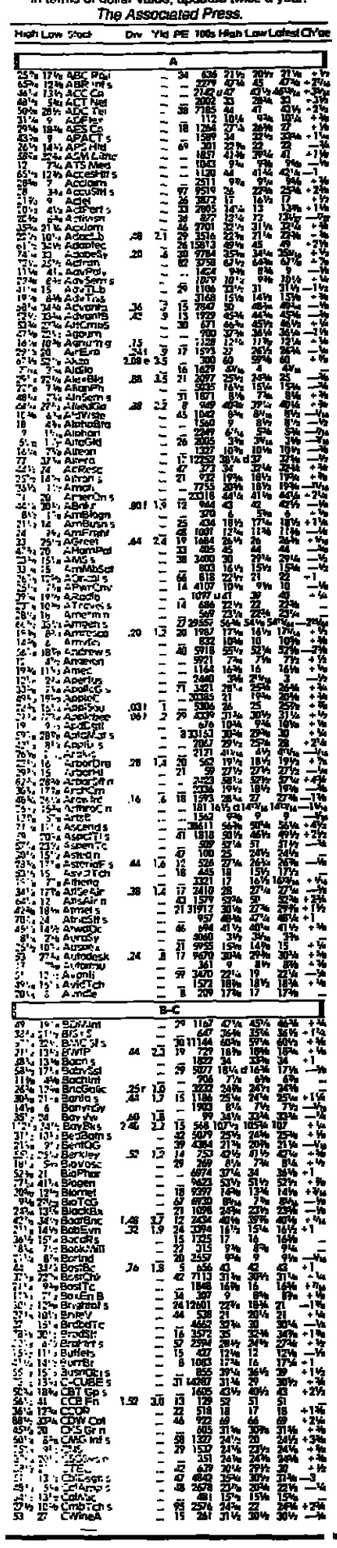
NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.

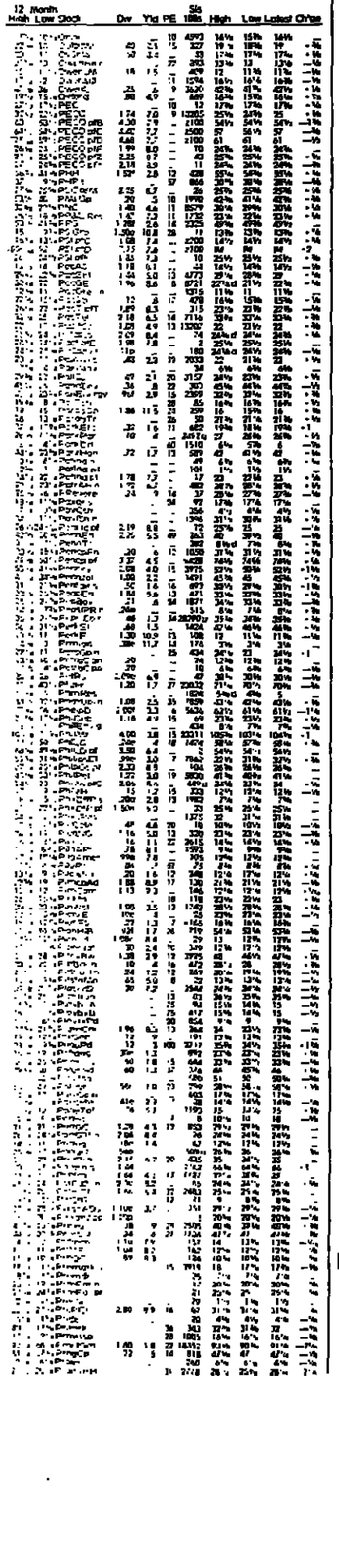
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)



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WORLD ROUNDUP

River Plate Triumphs

SOCCER Argentina's River Plate beat Colombia's America de Cali, 2-0, to clinch the Libertadores Cup, 2-1 on aggregate, in front of 76,000 fans in Buenos Aires. River Plate's only other success in the cup came 10 years ago, also with a final victory over America. Hernan Crespo scored the home team's first goal from close range and the second with a header. *(Reuters)*

• Ivan Zamorano, the veteran Chilean forward, signed a four-year contract Thursday with Inter Milan. Zamorano, 29, joined Inter, which has not revealed details of his contract, from Real Madrid. *(AP)*

Nash Becomes Nets' GM

BASKETBALL John Nash, the former general manager of the Washington Bullets, became GM of the New Jersey Nets on Wednesday, then joined Coach John Calipari in selecting Kerry Kittles with the eighth pick in the NBA draft.

The Nets' president, Michael Rowe, said Nash's contract was multiyear but gave no other details. *(WP)*

Ireland's Captain Retires

RUGBY UNION Ireland's former captain, Phil Danaher, has been forced to retire because of a serious thumb injury. The 30-year-old won the first of his 28 caps at fullback against Scotland in 1988. He broke the thumb in October, had a pin inserted and then broke it again in his comeback match. *(Reuters)*

Flavel Sets Record

CRICKET New Zealand's Kirsty Flavel made the highest ever score in women's cricket Thursday, hitting 284 against England in the first test at Scarborough. Flavel overtook the Australian Denise Annetts's record of 193 made against England in 1987. New Zealand, replying to England's 414, finished the final day's play at 517 for 8 wickets as the match ended in a draw. *(Reuters)*

Naked Baseball

BASEBALL The chance for fans to watch baseball in the nude at Palm Springs' stadium has been canceled. It was too popular.

"We were concerned that we might have a safety and security problem," said the sponsor, Tom Mulhall, owner of a resort where clothing is optional.

Clothing Optional Night was planned for the Palm Springs Suns game against the Grays Harbor Gulls on July 8. Nude fans were to have watched from the privacy of a large tent. It wasn't large enough

"Can you imagine if 10,000 people showed up?" Mulhall asked. *(AP)*

Egypt Cries Foul

SOCCER Egypt's top sports official, dissolved the country's soccer federation Thursday after a leading team insulted the referee and walked off the field during a playoff game.

Abdel Moneim Emara, head of the Higher Council for Youth and Sport, declared the federation defunct and dismissed the board of directors of the Zamalek club following Zamalek's 2-0 loss Tuesday to El Ahli.

When El Ahli scored its second goal, Zamalek's players shouted at the Egyptian referee, Qadri Abdel Azim, demanded that a foreigner replace him, then filed off the field to the cheers of the El Ahli players and several thousand fans.

Emara said a temporary federation will be set up. The league continues next week. *(AP)*

Sampras and Graf Keep Their Cool to Advance to 3d Round

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON — Pete Sampras survived a barrage of aces and beat Mark Philippoussis in straight sets Thursday to reach the third round at Wimbledon.

Despite 28 aces by the 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter) Australian, the top-seeded Sampras won, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-4, to avenge a straight-set loss to Philippoussis at the Australian Open in January.

Steffi Graf, the women's top seed, had a tougher time than expected against 122d-ranked Nathalie Baudone, and limped at times, but advanced to the third round with a 7-5, 6-3 victory.

"The way Mark played in Australia was phenomenal, he kind of destroyed me," Sampras said. "Today playing on grass was very different. I just played the big points a little better than he did."

Philippoussis fired first serves at an average speed of 123 miles per hour, with one delivery timed at 131 miles per hour.

But Sampras, whose first serves averaged 119 miles per hour, held serve more easily throughout the match. He served 15 aces and was never extended to deuce on serve. He broke Philippoussis twice, putting the Australian under pressure with low returns, forcing him to bend low for volleys.

There were no breaks in the first set. In the first nine points of the tie-breaker, only one serve was returned over the net — and it was long.

At 5-4, Sampras made the first good return to force a forehand volley error, then took the tie-breaker on the next point with a forehand winner.

The first break of the match came in the ninth game of the second set when Sampras ripped a backhand pass down the line to go up 5-4. He served out the set in the next game. In the third set, Sampras broke in the third game with a forehand pass that sent Philippoussis tumbling to the turf.

Martina Hingis of Switzerland serving Thursday on Court 3 at Wimbledon to Rachel Viollet of Britain, whom she easily defeated in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1.

Fourth-seeded Goran Ivanisevic served 21 aces to overpower Pierre Bouteyre, a French qualifier, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, and reach the third round. Marc Rosset, the 14th seed, had 24 aces in a 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 victory over Andrei Olhovskiy, while Richard Krajicek served 20 to beat Derrick Rostagno 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

In women's play, No. 8 Lindsay Davenport became the fourth seed eliminated when she lost, 6-3, 6-2, in the second round to Larisa Neiland of Latvia.

Third-seeded Conchita Martínez beat Lisa Raymond, 7-5, 7-5; No. 6 Jana Novotna advanced with a 7-6 (7-4), 6-3 victory over Laurence Courtois; No. 12 Kimiko Date rallied for a 6-7 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3 victory over Anne-Gaelle Sidot; No. 13 Mary Pierce beat Clare Taylor, 6-4, 6-2; and No. 16 Martina Hingis won, 6-1, 6-1, against Rachel Viollet of Britain.

Graf, who has been troubled by a swollen tendon in her left knee, appeared to limp slightly at times in the second set but closed out the match with a running backhand drop shot.

"The knee hasn't been great today, but it's fine in general," Graf said. "I don't really want to talk about it."

German Soccer Know-How Breaks Adventurous English

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — England tried harder to win than any other team in Euro 96. But Germany knows how to win better than anyone else.

The Germans showed that again Wednesday at Wembley, where they won their semifinal against the host nation, 6-5, on penalties after drawing, 1-1, in the 120 minutes of the game itself.

UEFA Euro96

This was the fourth overtime game of the tournament. Like the previous three it produced no goals. Yet it was quite unlike them in tone.

England threw players forward from almost every position. England had embraced the dictum of Danny Blanchflower, the former Northern Ireland captain: England wanted to beat the Germans rather than wait for them to die of boredom, or get into a penalty shoot-out with them. Yet, after Shearer's 2d minute goal, every thrust by England was matched by a German parry.

England's strength lies in attack. Germany, like most of the teams in this tournament, is stronger — and more comfortable — in defense.

Without Jürgen Klinsmann, who may return on Sunday, Germany could not match England's attacking flair. But it scored when it had to, less than a quarter of an hour after falling behind, and then held England at bay. The German team has a spine of steel.

In the second half, England switched players with bewildering speed and frequency to pull Germany's central defenders out of position. But it did not matter if Dieter Eilts followed Teddy Sheringham into midfield, or if Matthias Sammer pushed forward to stem Paul Ince's surges. Thomas Helmer or Markus Babbel or even Andreas Möller would fill the gap. While Sammer carries much of Germany's creative burden, he never slacks in defense. His covering was unwavering, his tackling crisp and muscular.

Möller does not demand attention in the way that Paul Gascoigne does, but he was as impressive. He created Germany's two best chances with subtle passes from into the penalty area. The first led to Stefan Kuntz's goal after 16 minutes, the second set up a chance for Christian Ziege 100 minutes later.

For two hours, Möller ran ceaselessly up and down the middle of the field, breaking up England attacks in his own penalty area seconds after masterminding German thrusts at the other end.

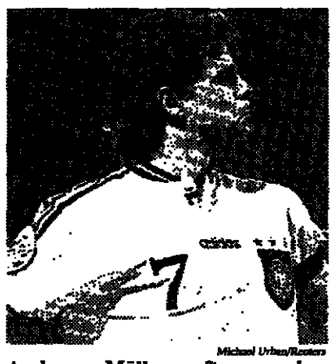
When Möller slapped Stuart Pearce and received the yellow card that will keep him out of Sunday's final, Germany's coach, Berti Vogts, was a picture of put-upon misery on the sideline.

It was the penalty shoot-out that revealed most about the Germans. In 1976 they lost on penalties in the European Championship final to Czechoslovakia. This was the fourth German shoot-out victory since then. On Wednesday, they scored 6 of 6. In the previous three they have scored 13 out of 14.

When the Czechs beat France on penalties earlier Wednesday, they hit their first three penalties more or less straight at the middle of the goal. If Bernard Lama had stood still he could have saved all three. These were penalties taken by men either unprepared to risk missing or so nervous they were no longer in full command of their muscles.

The German's left themselves no margin for error, shooting hard for the top corner, running the risk of ballooning the ball over but leaving, David Seaman, England's goalkeeper, little chance of making a save.

It seemed inevitable that an Englishman would crack first. When Gareth Southgate succumbed to the pressure, he wrote another chapter in the myth of German soccer. Again, a limited German team has proved tougher than even the bravest of European opposition.



Michael Urban/Reuters

Andreas Möller, after scoring Germany's winning penalty kick.

Scores of Fans Arrested After England's Loss

Reuters

LONDON — Hundreds of English soccer fans rioted in London and other English towns and cities early Thursday. They fought police, overturned and burned cars, looted shops and smashed windows.

The rioting erupted after England lost its Euro 96 semifinal Wednesday night on penalties to Germany.

London police said they had arrested 196 people so far, while 30 people had been injured with some being taken to hospitals.

The riot police rushed to Trafalgar Square and other parts of central London to quell the violence and repeatedly charged the troublemakers, many of whom had been drinking heavily.

"What we have seen in Trafalgar Square is pure hooliganism. You can't put this down to high spirits. This has nothing to do with soccer," said a police commander, Tony Rowe.

Police video operators and photographers were out in force and a police spokesman said he was confident that those caught on film would be tracked down and arrested.

For the Surprising Czechs, Trip to Final Stirs Memories

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER — Four of their best players were suspended and a fifth — who is going to be married Friday — had been laid out on a stretcher, a bandage wrapped around his head. The 150-1 long-shot Czech Republic needed to convert one more penalty to advance past France to the European Championship final.

First it sent forth Ludos Kubik, who was pointed away grandly by the referee because he had already scored a penalty. Back he went to the huddle with the bad news. The Czech players began haggling among themselves at midfield as the entire championship watched in amazement.

"You shoot it then," one of the Czechs seemed to be saying.

"*I'm* not going to shoot it. Let him take it."

"I'll take the one after."

The world learned more about the Czechs from this embarrassing pause than from the team's earlier eliminations of contenders Italy, Russia and Portugal. How could such underdogs possibly advance to a major final? Here was the answer. Anyone who tries to sneak a player through the shoot-out twice — and thinks he can get away with it — has to be approaching it as if it were a club event in Prague.

Finally Miroslav Kadlec, a defender who hadn't taken a penalty in at least four years, turned away from the meeting as if he were Gary Cooper in a sheriff's hat. He took the long walk through the quiet of Old Trafford, and ended it with one shot to the net as the French goalkeeper Bernard Lama jerked frantically.

"No one wanted to take the sixth, so in the end I decided and kicked it," said Kadlec, who plays for the German club Kaiserslautern. "I went because I didn't want the team to argue about it."

The 6-5 shoot-out victory, coming after two painfully scoreless hours with the favored French, sent Czechs streaming into the streets of Prague.

The surprise appearance at the final will revive memories of their last great success, in the 1976 European Championship in the former Yugoslavia, when Czechoslovakia upset West Germany on penalties, 5-3. The winning penalty, chipped softly by Antonin Panenka over the goalkeeper, Sepp Maier, remains an abiding highlight of Czech sport.

But the ideologies have changed completely. When the 1976 finalists are rematched Sunday night at Wembley, the underdog nation will be two-thirds smaller, following the Czech Republic's 1993 break with Slovakia; and the favorite, now reunified, will be led by Matthias Sammer, the former East German. Upset in a qualifier by Luxembourg, the Czechs overcame a five-point deficit to catch group leader Norway in the final two matches, ultimately winning the group ahead of the Dutch.

They caused few problems in their opening 2-0 loss to Germany three weeks ago. Then they upset Italy, 2-1, and advanced to the quarterfinals on an 89th-minute equalizer by Vladimir Smicer against Russia. Last weekend they upset Portugal with a glorious second-half chip over the goalkeeper by 24-year-old Karel Poborsky.

Throughout the tournament the Czechs have enjoyed their beer in virtual privacy, enjoyed a few late nights out, and trained at a rugby club.

The four players suspended from the semifinal — Radek Latal, Pavel Kuka, Radek Bejbl and Jan Suchoparek, the latter three having scored goals against Italy or Russia — will be available against Germany. The exciting Patrik Berger, a semifinal substitute because of the flu, should be feeling better.

And Smicer, who had to be carried off the field Wednesday after a collision resulting in four stitches to his head, will have returned to the team with his new bride. The wedding is planned for Friday in the Czech Republic, and the two of them will catch a flight back to London the same day. Apparently, they hadn't been planning on a honeymoon at Wembley.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	45	30	.600	—
Baltimore	40	34	.541	4½
Toronto	35	41	.461	10½
Boston	31	44	.413	14
Detroit	22	55	.286	24
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	47	29	.618	—
Chicago	44	32	.579	3
Milwaukee	37	38	.493	9½
Minnesota	36	40	.474	11
Kansas City	33	44	.429	14½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	47	30	.610	—
Seattle	39	35	.527	6½
California	40	37	.519	7
Oakland	35	42	.455	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	48	28	.632	—
Montreal	45	32	.584	3½
Florida	37	40	.481	11½
New York	36	41	.467	12½
Philadelphia	31	45	.408	17
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	40	39	.506	—
St. Louis	38	38	.500	½
Chicago	37	40	.481	2
Cincinnati	34	38	.472	2½
Pittsburgh	36	41	.468	3
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	41	37	.526	—
San Diego	39	39	.500	2
Colorado	37	38	.493	2½
San Francisco	36	39	.480	3½

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000	000	011	2	5	0
Minnesota	100	000	000	1	10	0

Key, J. Nelson (8), Polley (8), Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Aguilera, Trombley (8), Guardado (8), Stevens (9) and Walbeck. W—Polley, 1-0. L—Guardado, 3-3. Sv—Wetteland (23). HR—New York, Be.Williams (14).

Seattle	031	010	000	5	4	0
Toronto	210	007	30x	6	8	1

Wagner, Ayala (7) and D. Wilson; Hentgen, Ware (7), Crabtree (8) and S. Martinez, O'Brien (8). W—Ware, 1-4. L—Ayala, 0-1. Sv—Crabtree (1). HR—Toronto, Sprague (20).

Milwaukee	000	010	110	3	8	2
Kansas City	015	010	00x	7	10	0

Givens, J. Mercedes (3), Potts (6) and Matheny; Haney, Valera (9), Jacome (9) and Macfarlane. W—Haney, 5-6. L—Givens, 1-3. HRs—Milwaukee, Jaha (14). Kansas City, Paquette (8), Macfarlane 2 (7).

Baltimore	300	002	000	5	6	0
Texas	010	001	12x	6	9	1

Coppinger, Rhodes (6), McDowell (6), Orosco (8), Mills (8) and Hollins; K.Hill, Cook (6), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—Cook, 4-1. L—Orosco, 2-1. Sv—Henneman (20). HR—Palmeiro (18).

Cleveland	002	000	020	000	000	4
Boston	000	100	003	000	002	6

000	4	8 0
000	6	15 1

Nagy, Mesa (9), Assenmacher (9), Plunk (9), Tavarez (12), Embree (15) and S. Alomar; Clemens, Stanton (8), Slocumb (10), Gunderson (11), Hudson (11), Garces (14) and Stanley, Haselman (10), Delgado (14). W—Garces, 2-2. L—Embree, 1-1. HRs—Boston, Canseco (24), Naehring (12), Jn.Valentin (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	000	000	002	2	7	0
Florida	011	001	00x	3	11	0

Watson, Bautista (8) and Lampkin; K.Brown and C. Johnson. W—K. Brown, 7-5. L—Watson, 6-8. HRs—Florida, Varsho (3), Colbrunn (7).

Colorado	002	020	100	5	10	2
New York	002	002	02x	6	9	1

Reynoso, Holmes (6), Painer (7), S. Reed (7), B. Ruffin (8) and Je.Reed; Hamisch, DiPoto (7), Mlicki (8), Byrd (9) and Mayne, Hundley (9). W—Mlicki, 4-3. L—S. Reed, 1-2. HR—New York, L. Johnson (4).

Philadelphia	000	100	010	2	7	0
Cincinnati	400	000	00x	4	7	1

M.Williams, R. Jordan (7), Bottalico (8) and Lieberthal; Saikald, Carrasco (7), Brantley (8) and Oliver. W—Saikald, 4-2. L—M. Williams, 1-6. Sv—Brantley (19). HR—Cincinnati, Greene (8).

St. Louis	510	130	010	11	17	1
Atlanta	021	002	200	7	8	0

AL.Benes, T. J.Mathews (7), Honeycutt (7), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi; Avery, Clontz (4), Bielecki (6), Borbon (8), Wade (9) and J.Lopez. W—AL.Benes, 7-4. L—Avery, 6-7. HRs—St. Louis, Gant (9), B.Jordan (7). Atlanta, J. Lopez (12), Grissom (10).

Pittsburgh	001	002	000	3	7	1
Montreal	000	000	010	1	8	1

Darwin, Plesac (8), Cordova (9) and Osik; Cormier, Manuel (6), Dent (8), Rojas (9) and Fletcher. W—Darwin, 6-7. L—Cormier, 3-5. Sv—Cordova (10). HR—Montreal, Santangelo (3).

Houston	000	202	000	4	8	0
San Diego	100	000	002	3	10	1

Walk, Wagner (9) and R. Wilkins; Tl.Worrell, Florie (6), Blair (6), Villone (8) and Flaherty. W—Walk, 6-0. L—Tl.Worrell, 5-3. Sv—Wagner (2). HRs—Houston, Berry (10). San Diego, Caminiti (9).

Chicago	020	200	002	4	11	0
Los Angeles	020	100	001	4	8	1

Navarro, B. Patterson (7), T. Adams (9) and Servais; Candiotti, Eischen (5), Pozo (5), Radinsky (7), Osuna (8), Guthrie (9) and Piazza. W—Navarro, 4-7. L—Candiotti, 5-7. HR—Los Angeles, Karros (14).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	39	24	0	.619	—
Chunichi	32	28	0	.533	5½
Yakult	31	31	0	.500	7½
Yomiuri	31	32	0	.492	8
Yokohama	29	31	2	.479	8½
Hanshin	24	39	0	.381	14½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 7, Chunichi 6
Hanshin 7, Yokohama 6

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	39	27	2	.588	—
Orix	35	28	1	.555	2½
Kintetsu	32	30	0	.516	5
Lotte	32	33	2	.493	6½
Seibu	29	34	2	.462	8½
Daiei	25	40	1	.386	13½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Lotte 7, Daiei 6

Bud SPORTS NOTES
JUNE 28, 1972
BOBBY HULL OF THE CHICAGO BLACKHAWKS MAKES GOOD ON HIS NICKNAME "THE GOLDEN JET." THE NHL'S PREMIER LEFT WING AND TOP GOAL SCORER JUMPS TO THE WINNIPEG JETS OF THE NEWLY FORMED WORLD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION FOR $2.75 MILLION.
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BASKETBALL

NBA DRAFT

FIRST ROUND PICKS

1, Philadelphia, Allen Iverson, g, Georgetown.

2, Toronto, Marcus Camby, c, Massachusetts.

3, Vancouver, Shareef Abdur-Rahim, f, California

4, Milwaukee, Stephon Marbury, g, Georgia Tech

5, Minnesota, Ray Allen, g, Connecticut.

6, Boston, Antoine Walker, f, Kentucky

7, LA Clippers, Lorenzen Wright, c-f, Memphis

8, New Jersey, Kerry Kittles, g, Villanova

9, Dallas, Samaki Walker, f, Louisville

10, Indiana, Erick Dampier, c, Mississippi St.

11, Golden State, Todd Fuller, c-f, North Carolina State

12, Cleveland, Vitaly Potapenko, c, Wright State

13, Charlotte, Kobe Bryant, g, Lower Merion H.S (Penn-sylvania)

14, Sacramento, Predrag Stojakovic, f, PAOK (Greece)

15, Phoenix, Steve Nash, g, Santa Clara.

16, Charlotte Tony Delk, g, Kentucky

17, Portland, Jermaine O'Neal, f, Eau Claire HS (South Carolina)

18, New York, John Wallace, f, Syracuse

19, New York Walter McCarty, f, Kentucky

20, Cleveland, Zydrunas Ilgauskas, c, Atlanta (Lithuania).

21, New York, Dontae' Jones, f, Mississippi State

22, Vancouver, Roy Rogers, f, Alabama

23, Denver, Ethanis Reezes, c, PAOK (Greece)

24, LA Lakers, Derek Fisher, g, Arkansas-Little Rock

25, Utah, Martin Hanshin 24 39 0 .381 14½

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THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Hiroshima 7, Chunichi 6
Hanshin 7, Yokohama 6

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	39	27	2	.588	—
Orix	35	28	1	.555	2½
Kintetsu	32	30	0	.516	5
Lotte	32	33	2	.493	6½
Seibu	29	34	2	.462	8½
Daiei	25	40	1	.386	13½

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Lotte 7, Daiei 6

BASKETBALL

NBA DRAFT

FIRST ROUND PICKS

1, Philadelphia, Allen Iverson, g, Georgetown.

2, Toronto, Marcus Camby, c, Massachusetts.

3, Vancouver, Shareef Abdur-Rahim, f, California

4, Milwaukee, Stephon Marbury, g, Georgia Tech

5, Minnesota, Ray Allen, g, Connecticut.

6, Boston, Antoine Walker, f, Kentucky

7, LA Clippers, Lorenzen Wright, c-f, Memphis

8, New Jersey, Kerry Kittles, g, Villanova

9, Dallas, Samaki Walker, f, Louisville

10, Indiana, Erick Dampier, c, Mississippi St.

11, Golden State, Todd Fuller, c-f, North Carolina State

12, Cleveland, Vitaly Potapenko, c, Wright State

13, Charlotte, Kobe Bryant, g, Lower Merion H.S (Penn-sylvania)

14, Sacramento, Predrag Stojakovic, f, PAOK (Greece)

15, Phoenix, Steve Nash, g, Santa Clara.

16, Charlotte Tony Delk, g, Kentucky

17, Portland, Jermaine O'Neal, f, Eau Claire HS (South Carolina)

18, New York, John Wallace, f, Syracuse

19, New York Walter McCarty, f, Kentucky

20, Cleveland, Zydrunas Ilgauskas, c, Atlanta (Lithuania).

21, New York, Dontae' Jones, f, Mississippi State

22, Vancouver, Roy Rogers, f, Alabama

23, Denver, Ethanis Reezes, c, PAOK (Greece)

24, LA Lakers, Derek Fisher, g, Arkansas-Little Rock

25, Utah, Martin

24, Detroit, Jerome Williams, f, Georgetown

27, Orlando, Brian Evans, f, Indiana

28, Atlanta, Priest Lauderdale, c, Parkland

Nikos (Greece); 29, Chicago, Travis Knight, c, Connecticut.

SECOND ROUND PICKS

30, Houston, Othella Harrington, f-c, Georgetown; 31, Philadelphia, Mark Hendrickson, f, Washington State

32, Philadelphia, Ryan Minor, f, Oklahoma

33, Milwaukee, Moochie Norris, g, West Florida

34, Dallas, Shawn Harvey, g, West Virginia State

35, Seattle, Joseph Blair, f, Arizona.

36, L.A. Clippers, Doron Sheffer, g, Connecticut

37, Denver Jeff McInnis, g, North Carolina

38, Boston, Steve Hamer, Tennessee

39, Phoenix Russ Millard, f, Iowa

40, Golden State, Marcus Mann, f, Mississippi Valley State.

41, Sacramento, Jason Sasser, f, Texas Tech

42, Houston Randy Livingston, g, Louisiana State

43, Phoenix, Ben Davis, f, Arizona

44, Charlotte, Malik Rose, f, Drexel

45, Seattle Joe Vogel, c, Colorado State.

46, Portland, Marcus Brown, g, Murray State

47, Seattle Ron Riley, g-f, Arizona State

48, Philadelphia, Jamie Feick, c, Michigan State

49, Orlando, Amal McCaskill, c, Marquette

50, Houston, Terrell Bell, c, Georgia.

TENNIS

WIMBLEDON

SECOND ROUND

MEN'S SINGLES

Richard Krajicek (17), Netherlands, def. Derrick Rostagno, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, def. Jiri Novak, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-1; Marc Rosset (14), Switzerland, def. Andrei Olhovskiy, Russia, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Gianluca Pozzi, Italy, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (4), Croatia, def. Pierre Bouteyre, France, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; Cédric Pioline (16), France, def. Mark Petchey, Britain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Alexander Volkov, Russia, def. Martin Damm, Czech, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Jan Kroslak, Slovakia, def. Chris Wilkinson, Britain, 1-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Mark Philippoussis, Australia, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-4.

Brett Steven, New Zealand, def. Greg Rusedski, Britain, 7-6 (9-7), 4-6, 7-6, (14-12), 6-3; Karol Kucera, Slovakia, def. Byron Black, Zimbabwe, 4-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3; Tim Henman, Britain, def. Danny Sapsford, Britain, 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 6-0, 6-1.

Masa Navarro, Italy, def. Alberto Costa, Spain, 4-6, 7-6 (8-6), 7-6, 7-5, 9-7; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Alex Corretja, Spain, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Sandon Stolle, Australia, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-2, 1-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Martina Hingis (16), Switzerland, def. Rachel Viollet, Britain, 6-1, 6-1; Larisa Neiland, Latvia, def. Lindsay Davenport (8), United States, 6-3, 6-2; Natalia Medvedeva, Ukraine, def. Rika Hiraki, Japan, 6-3, 6-2.

Jana Novotna (6), Czech Republic, def. Laurence Courtois, Belgium, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, def. Karin Kschwendt, Germany, 6-2 6-0; Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, def. Natasha Zvereva, Belarus, 6-2, 6-4.

Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, def. Kerry-Anne Guse, Australia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; Kimiko Date (12), Japan, def. Anne- Gaelle Sidot, France, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-3; Nicole Arendt, U.S., def. Claudia Porwik, Germany, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Lori McNeil, United States, def. Kimberly Po, U.S., 4-6, 6-0, 6-3; Mary Pierce (13), France def. Claire Taylor, Britain, 6-4, 6-2; Elena Likhovtseva, Russia, def. Katrina Adams, U.S., 6-4, 6-3.

Linda Wild, U.S., def. Alexandra Fusai, France, 6-4, 6-2; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Magdalena Maleeva (10) Bulgaria, 7-6 (9-7), 3-6, 9-7; Conchita Martinez (2), Spain, def. Lisa Raymond, United States, 7-5, 7-5; Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Nathalie Baudone, Italy, 7-5, 6-3.

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
SEMIFINAL
Germany 1, England 1
(Germany won 6-5 on penalties).
COPA LIBERTADORES
FINAL, SECOND LEG
River Plate (Argentina) 2, Cali (Colombia) 0
MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
Los Angeles 3, Colorado 1

RUGBY LEAGUE

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
IN CARDIFF

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SPORTS

15th-Inning Homer Rescues the Red Sox

Playing Without Their Manager, Dodgers Drop 2d Straight to Cubs

The Associated Press

The Boston Red Sox had waited so long to beat the Cleveland Indians, they were prepared to wait a little longer.

But Tim Naehring homered in the bottom of the 15th inning Wednesday night and the Red Sox averted the first series sweep in their 96-year history, defeating the Indians, 6-4.

"We're not going to make history," Naehring said.

The Red Sox had lost 14 in a row to Cleveland — 11 this season and three last year in the American League playoffs — before rallying to win.

Boston scored three runs in the ninth off the Indians' ace reliever Jose Mesa, tying it on Naehring's single that scored a run.

In the 15th, Alex Delgado drew a one-out walk from Alan Embree and Naehring followed with a drive over the wall, ending the 5-hour, 14-minute game.

Boston lost 17 in a row to Minnesota in 1965-66. The major-league record for consecutive victories by one team over another is 23, set by Baltimore against Kansas City in 1969-70.

A crowd of 33,727, the largest of the season at Fenway Park, saw Roger Clemens and Charles Nagy keep it close into the eighth inning.

Nagy, bidding to become the American League's first 12-game winner, left after the eighth with a 4-1 lead. John Valentin's leadoff homer in the ninth began Boston's comeback.

Naehring ended Boston's 16th extra-inning game, most in the majors this season.

"I tell you, fellas, I was beat," Naehring said. "I was absolutely tired."

Yankees 2, Twins Pat Meares, a pinch runner, decided not to challenge the arm of right fielder Paul O'Neill again, and New York won at the Metrodome.

Minnesota put runners on first and third with one out in the ninth inning against reliever John Wetteland. Chuck Knoblauch followed with a fly ball to medium right, and Meares held at third, prompting boos from the home crowd. Jeff Reboulet then struck out to end the game.

Third-base coach Scott Ulliger said he shouted "Go!" but that Meares thought he had said "No!"

The Yankees' manager, Joe Torre, said he believed the Twins wanted to avoid a repeat of Tuesday night, when O'Neill threw out Meares at the plate on a similar play.

Rangers 6, Orioles 5 Juan Gonzalez lined a three-run double in the eighth inning, completing Texas' comeback from a 5-1 deficit.

Texas trailed 5-3 when an intentional walk to Ivan Rodriguez loaded the bases. After Jesse Orosco retired Will Clark on a fly ball, Alan Mills relieved and Gonzalez hit the first pitch.

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 5 Jacob Brumfield came through with another big hit for the Blue Jays, delivering a go-ahead double in the seventh inning at the SkyDome.

Brumfield, who had won Monday's game with a home run in the ninth inning, was moved from center field to right to make way for Otis Nixon, who was activated from the disabled list.

Nixon hit an RBI single and Brumfield had a two-run double in the seventh, wiping out Seattle's 5-3 lead.

Royals 7, Brewers 3 Mike Macfarlane hit two home runs and Kansas City won for the first time in six home games against Milwaukee.

Craig Paquette also connected for the Royals, who are last in the majors with 53 home runs.

In the National League:

Cubs 6, Dodgers 4 With Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager, recovering in a hospital after undergoing heart surgery, Los Angeles lost to Chicago, its second straight defeat under interim manager Bill Russell.

Eric Karros hit his 14th home run and Todd Hollandsworth had two RBI singles for the Dodgers, who learned of Lasorda's condition a few hours before the game during a closed-door meeting with the general manager, Fred Claire, and team doctor Michael Mellman.

Astros 4, Padres 3 Houston won at San Diego as Donne Wall improved to 6-0 and Sean Berry hit a two-run homer.

Wall won his fifth straight start since being recalled from Tucson of the Pacific Coast League on May 14. The rookie right-hander matched the best start by an Astros pitcher since Mike Scott went 6-0 in 1988.

Cardinals 11, Braves 7 Ron Gant led a 17-hit St. Louis attack at Atlanta by hitting a homer and a bases-loaded triple against his former Braves teammates.

The Cardinals had seven singles during a five-run first inning against Steve Avery (6-7). Gant and Royce Clayton each had three hits for St. Louis, and Brian Jordan hit a solo homer.

Rookie Alan Benes, whose RBI single capped the Cardinals' burst in the first inning, won despite allowing five runs in six innings. He gave up homers by Javier Lopez and Marquis Grissom.

Reds 4, Phillies 2 Cincinnati completed its first four-game sweep of Philadelphia in 27 years, scoring all of its runs on Willie Greene's first-inning grand slam, his first in the major leagues.

Roger Salkeld scattered three hits in six innings for the victory. All four first-inning runs were off Mike Williams (1-6), who was charged with Philadelphia's 14th consecutive road loss.

Pirates 3, Expos 1 Danny Darwin shut out Montreal on five hits for seven innings, and Pittsburgh cut down two runners at the plate as the Pirates avoided a three-game sweep.

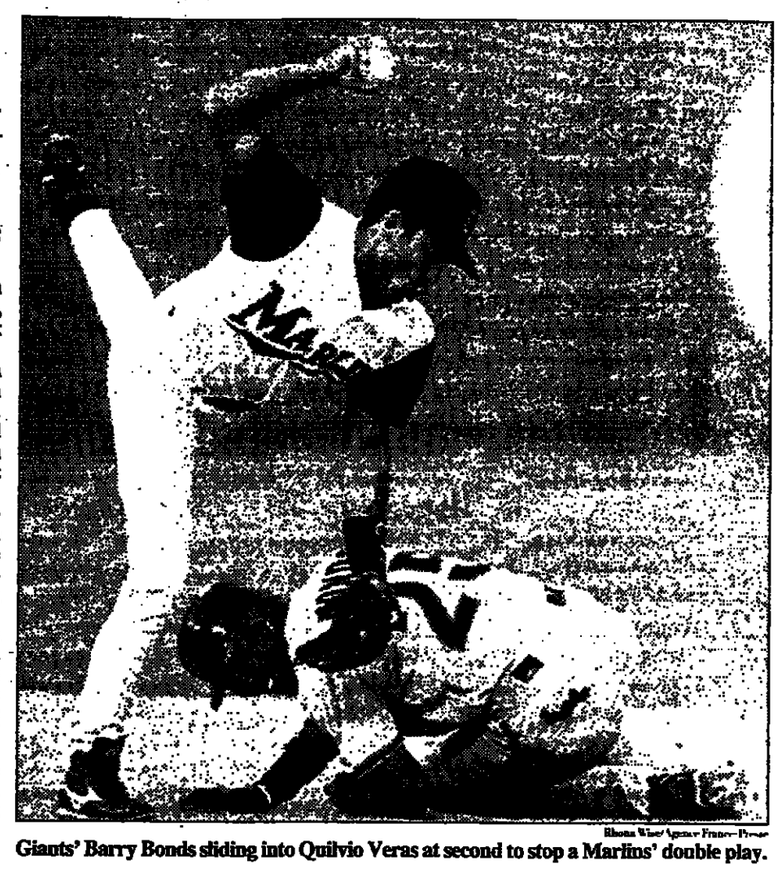
Darwin won for the fourth time in five starts to give Pittsburgh its first victory in six games at Olympic Stadium this season. The Pirates were outscored, 41-12, in their first five games at Montreal.

Mets 9, Rockies 5 Butch Huskey doubled home rookie Alex Ochoa with the go-ahead run as New York scored five times in the eighth inning to complete a three-game sweep at Shea Stadium.

With the Mets trailing 5-4 in the eighth, Brent Mayne drew a one-out walk off Steve Reed, and pinch-runner Carl Everett stole second. Ochoa, who doubled home a run in the seventh inning, then singled to tie it. Huskey followed with his RBI double, and New York got two more runs in the inning. Lance Johnson earlier hit a two-run homer for the Mets, who have won five of six games.

Marlins 3, Giants 2 Florida handed San Francisco its sixth straight defeat behind Kevin Brown's strong pitching and homers by Quilvio Veras and Greg Colbrunn.

Brown, the National League's earned-run-average leader at 1.89, took a 3-0 lead into the ninth, but the visiting Giants scored two runs before Brown got Tom Lampkin on a groundout to end the game.



Rhona Wise/Agence France-Presse

Giants' Barry Bonds sliding into Quilvio Veras at second to stop a Marlins' double play.

Tom Lasorda Has Heart Attack

By Tim Kawakami
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — It was minor, the doctors said. The problem was cleaned out in a two-hour surgery Wednesday morning, they said, and they expect a full recovery.

But, even as the doctors talked at a Dodger Stadium news conference and as Tom Lasorda rested comfortably in Centinela Hospital Medical Center Critical Care Unit, the news Wednesday about the Los Angeles Dodgers' manager, their heart and soul, was stunning.

Lasorda had a heart attack, sometime between Sunday night and Wednesday morning. And the date of his return to the team — and his long-term future as manager — is anybody's guess.

Lasorda, 68, who was hospitalized Monday complaining of abdominal pain that Tuesday was diagnosed as an ulcer, underwent angioplasty surgery Wednesday morning to clear a coronary artery that doctors said was at least 75 percent blocked.

Bill Russell, who managed Tuesday's game in Lasorda's place and has long been considered a top candidate to be Lasorda's eventual successor, will manage the team until Lasorda can return, said Fred Claire, the executive vice president of the team.

Lasorda, who had no known previous history of heart problems, does have an ulcer, the doctors said. But after seeing how minor it was in relation to the pain he was feeling, doctors knew that there had to be a more serious problem, and decided to examine his arteries — and found the problem on the right side of his chest.

"He's very fortunate," said cardiologist Dr. Anthony Reid, who performed the surgery at Centinela Hospital Medical Center. "It could have been a very serious problem. We caught it in the nick of time, so to speak.

"He took a small hit. Yes, it was a minor heart attack."

Dr. Reid said the blockage caused some slight damage to Lasorda's heart, but that it probably wasn't enough to hinder him in any way.

76ers Make Iverson No. 1

Toronto Picks Camby in NBA Draft

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Allen Iverson, who is often a step ahead of the competition on the court, was a step ahead of everyone in the National Basketball Association draft.

After accepting hugs and handshakes from friends and family, Iverson donned a Philadelphia 76ers cap Wednesday night and celebrated being the first player chosen at Continental Airlines Arena.

Iverson, a 6-foot (1.82-meter) sophomore last season at Georgetown, became the first point guard taken No. 1 since Magic Johnson in 1979. And Iverson, an explosive scorer with lightning speed and superb ball-handling skills, will try to help rejuvenate Philadelphia's team.

Iverson is the smallest No. 1 pick in NBA history and the first "traditionally sized" point guard selected No. 1 since John Lucas, 6-foot-2-inch, was taken by Houston in 1976.

"All I want to do is win," said Iverson, who helped Georgetown reach the round of eight in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament last season.

The selection of Iverson started a parade of underclassmen that was not ended until the New Jersey Nets took Kerry Kittles, the 6-foot-8-inch senior forward from Villanova, on the eighth pick.

The choice all along for the 76ers was between Iverson and Stephon Marbury, because Philadelphia desperately needed a point guard.

For Iverson, being drafted No. 1 was something that he expected. The 76ers were the only team Iverson agreed to visit before the draft.

Apparently, his workout was enough to convince the 76ers that he was the right man.

With the 76ers moving into a new arena next season, management hopes that Iverson and shooting guard Jerry Stackhouse become the cornerstones for a winning team

With the No. 2 pick, the Toronto Raptors chose Marcus Camby, a 6-foot-11 forward from the University of Massachusetts. There was talk that Camby might slip to No. 3, after Shareef Abdur-Rahim, the freshman forward from California, decided to enter the draft.

The main question about Camby was his wiry build, whether he is strong enough to adjust to the more physical style of the NBA. But Camby runs the floor extremely well, he is an excellent shot blocker, and he is a versatile scorer who can play both forward positions.

Camby should fit in well with the up-tempo style that Isiah Thomas, Toronto's general manager, wants to play.

In a trade announced about a half hour after Marbury was made the fourth pick by Milwaukee, the Bucks received Ray Allen and a future No. 1 pick from Minnesota for Marbury.

The Timberwolves had taken Allen as the No. 5 pick, but they really wanted Marbury, a talented 6-foot-2 Brooklyn, New York, native who should step into Minnesota's lineup as the starting point guard.

The Raptors' selection of Camby left Vancouver free to select Abdur-Rahim with the third pick. Of all the top underclassmen, Abdur-Rahim had the most difficult time trying to decide if he would enter the draft.

First, Abdur-Rahim said he was turning pro. Then he said he was returning to the University of California. Then Abdur-Rahim changed his mind again, and decided to join the NBA.

His decision sent general managers scrambling, trying to decide how Abdur-Rahim's presence would affect the draft.

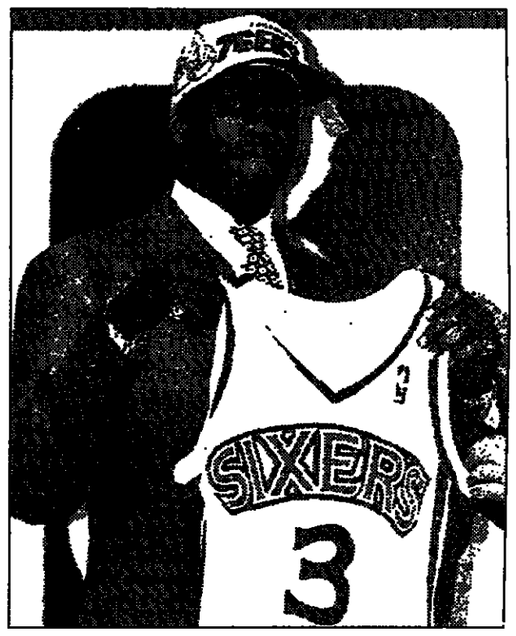
The answer came quickly, as Abdur-Rahim leapfrogged over everyone except Iverson and Camby. As a freshman at California, Abdur-Rahim averaged 21.1 points, and pro scouts love his versatility. He can score outside. He can score inside. He can handle the ball. And Abdur-Rahim, 19, should become even more difficult to guard when he gets stronger.

Marbury was the most emotional of the early picks, crying as he walked to the podium to shake the hand of David Stern, the commissioner. Becoming a professional basketball player had been a lifelong dream for Marbury, and he gambled by leaving Georgia Tech after his freshman season. The moment his name was announced, Marbury broke into a huge grin, followed by tears. Marbury feared that he would be drafted by Vancouver, putting him more than 3,000 miles (4,200 kilometers) from home. At first, Marbury thought he was headed to Milwaukee. But less than an hour later, he was headed for Minnesota.

The first minor surprise came at No. 5, when the Minnesota Timberwolves selected Allen, a 6-foot-5 guard from the University of Connecticut. The subsequent Allen-for-Marbury trade allowed Marbury to join his close friend, the former high school star Kevin Garnett, as a member of the Timberwolves. Meanwhile, the Bucks got Allen, a 6-foot-5 swingman from Connecticut, plus a future draft choice.

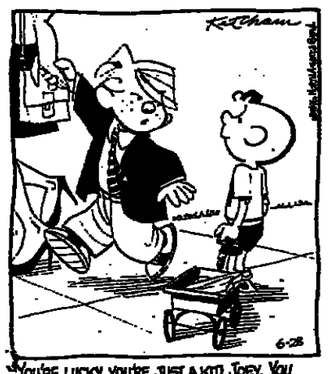
Antoine Walker, the 6-foot-8 sophomore forward from the University of Kentucky, became the sixth consecutive underclassman selected when the Boston Celtics took Walker with the No. 6 pick. The Celtics traded center Eric Montross to Dallas last week in order to acquire this pick. Apparently, the Celtics felt Walker was worth it, and he had excellent workouts for all the teams he visited.

The Los Angeles Clippers took Lorenzen Wright, the 6-foot-11 forward from Memphis, with the seventh pick before the Nets selected Kittles. Dallas, with the ninth pick, took Samaki Walker, the 6-foot-9 sophomore forward from Louisville.



Allen Iverson, a sophomore point guard at Georgetown last season who is only 6 feet tall, wearing 76ers cap.

DENNIS THE MENACE

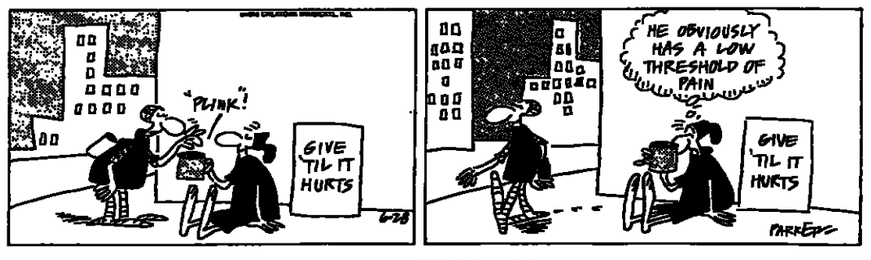


PEANUTS

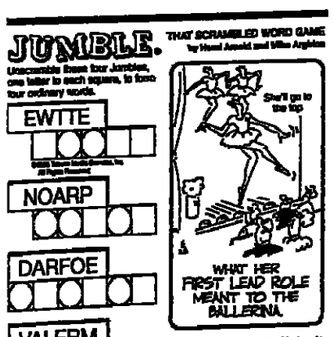
CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE.

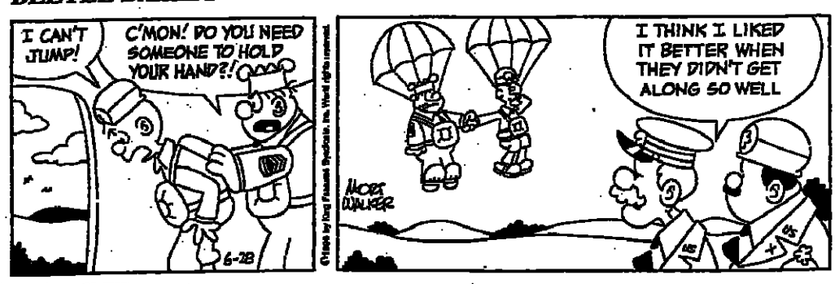


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

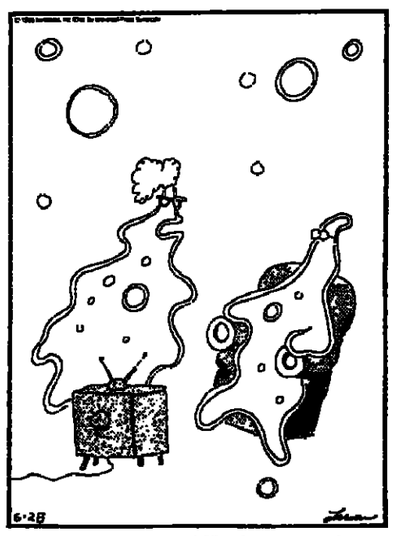
Answer: A _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NEWSY DIRTY LAVISH ROBBER
Answer: What cautious diners have at a greasy spoon — RESERVATIONS

BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



"Stimulus, response! Stimulus, response! Don't you ever *think*?"

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

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It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call toll free at 0 800 2703.

OBSERVER

Who Tracks the FBI?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The White House should not have asked for those FBI files. The FBI should not have given those FBI files to the White House.

The White House explanation of why it asked for the FBI files challenges credulity. FBI files are supposed to be kept close to the FBI chest. The reason: FBI files may contain scandalous material which could be used for political advantage by an unscrupulous politician.

Is President Clinton unscrupulous enough to use the files against Republicans? Come, come, we must not even think such thoughts about a president just because FBI files have come into the possession of presidential assistants who may be slightly unscrupulous, at least when a re-election campaign is in progress.

Certain presidential assistants believe the cause of re-election so noble that, as all is fair in love and war, so is the use of FBI files fair in the struggle to save America from the other party.

□

Hence the consternation about the White House getting the FBI files on some 400 people, including many Republicans, among them James Baker, former secretary of state, former chief of the White House staff, close friend to President Bush.

Consternation has been so intense in Washington that certain obvious questions about FBI files have not been asked. Why, for instance, do the FBI files contain a file on a former secretary of state, former chief of the White House staff and close friend of a former president? Is no one too eminent to be spared the prying insolence of gumshoes, which is symbolized by these FBI files?

Such respect have the FBI files earned that many persons of high reputation and genuinely fine character use the Freedom of Information law to obtain their personal FBI files. Their FBI files will inform them that, yes, they really are persons of splendid character, or perhaps that they have been kidding themselves for years and are thoroughly rotten human beings.

□

Are you aware, reader, that you can obtain your own personal FBI files? Social rivals have long urged me to obtain mine, but I refuse. It would be painful to find out what neighbors say behind my back when the FBI calls and even more painful to discover that the FBI did not consider me consequential enough to be included in the FBI files.

Some people wonder why FBI files are kept on anybody but criminals. Those 400 people whose dossiers were obtained from the keeper of the FBI files by the Clinton White House — those 400 people including many Republicans like Baker — was it crime that got them tossed into the FBI files?

We cannot know, for, unlike the White House, we have not had even a peek at their FBI files. Civility compels us, however, to conclude that James Baker is not a felon. Perhaps he got into the FBI files because someone suspected felonious intent.

You may ask, "If the president is not permitted to look at the FBI files, who is permitted to look at the FBI files?" Answer: the keeper of the FBI files.

New York Times Service

Todd Fletcher: A Lot to Be Immodest About

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

Christian Rose

Fletcher has written a musical about Caesar on Wall Street and is adapting "The Odyssey."

PARIS — When Fletcher Asset Management Inc. appointed Todd Fletcher its director of international investor relations earlier this year, he had trouble filling in the "home address" line on the forms. Finally, he decided that the company's 48th floor headquarters in the General Motors Building on Fifth Avenue in New York will be as close to home as he'll have for a while.

As a matter of fact, the question "where's home" throws him into a minor panic. Recently taken off the voters' list in Waterford, Connecticut, he was told, "We don't know where you are, but you're certainly not here anymore."

While growing up in Waterford, in what he describes as a "moment of immodesty" during an eighth-grade talent contest, he lined up his "babies" — piano, violin, guitar, trumpet and trombone — and played them one after another accompanied by his prerecorded tape.

Todd Fletcher, who turns 27 next week, has a lot to be immodest about. "What do you do?" is not an easy question for him either.

He wrote his first full-length musical, "Cyrano," while attending Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, where he was president of the student body. Then to Harvard, where he majored in a special "concentration of music and drama." He does not write musical "comedies" — he calls them musical dramas, or just plain musicals. They combine classical, gospel, pop and jazz music.

Fletcher's story is worthy of a drama in itself. His second musical, his Harvard thesis (he graduated summa cum laude), is called "The Errols," and is based on the novel "Little Lord Fauntleroy." (The conflict is between black and white rather than English and American as in the original.)

He conducted the Harvard Krokodilos, an a capella choir that performed around the world from Tokyo to Monte Carlo by way of Tel Aviv. Then back to Andover to teach English, music and theater (he coached the gospel choir). Summers teaching, and learning languages in Switzerland.

A year studying composition in Paris with Narcis Bonet, a student of Nadia Boulanger, was followed by a stretch as musical assistant to the director Peter Sellars at the Salzburg Festival in Austria.

Meanwhile, Fletcher Asset Management Inc. was founded by his brother Alphonse, known as Buddy, who owns it. Todd is on its board of directors. A recent profile in the New Yorker, titled "The Buddy System," noted that Buddy Fletcher, now 30, "has become one of the most successful traders on the New York Stock Exchange." Baby brother Geoffrey, 25, went to the prep school Choate and the New York University film school and is about to begin directing a film produced by John Singleton.

The Fletchers are a kind of multimedia Marsalis family. The father of these remarkable sons was an engineer who worked on nuclear submarines for General Dynamics in New London; he died six years ago. Their mother taught in the public school system for 35 years and is now an elementary school principal.

Todd describes growing up in "a nice suburban area" of Waterford as "uneventful."

Some nonevents in suburban America: One peaceful Sunday morning, his father is moving boxes from the garage into the car. Two policemen pull over to ask him what he's doing in the neighborhood. Another day, Todd is driving Buddy's Jaguar convertible and an officer stops him to ask, "Is this your car?" Todd politely produces his papers and an explanation. He smiles telling the story now, but like generations of creative African Americans before him, he began to spend a lot of time in Europe.

During five months in Paris last winter, Todd was "conference coordinator" setting up an international conference on African American Music in Europe cosponsored by the Sorbonne and Harvard. Dressed Ivy League all the way, his PC never far away, Todd seemed more like a corporate director than a composer of music — or perhaps a combination of both.

Having moved to Berlin, he is putting finishing touches on his adaptation of "The Odyssey," in which Ulysses is an African American soldier "who gets stuck in Europe between the two world wars and keeps trying to get back to his faithful wife Penelope, who is being courted by jazz musicians in Harlem." Ulysses travels through Europe meeting the equivalent of the cyclops, the sirens and the lotus eaters (in Amsterdam). There are 19 actors and a 20 piece orchestra.

He is also working to fund an arts festival through his foundation PluralArts International (Buddy is "in on it"), which aims to "encourage greater interaction and mutual understanding among people of diverse experience." And he hopes to produce his musical about Julius Caesar on Wall Street in Waterford over Thanksgiving weekend.

Before leaving for Berlin this month, he threw a good-bye party for a collection of young Europeans. He cooked for them, conversed in German and French and played his music on the piano from 11 to 6 with only one break (and not a word from the neighbors).

Brother Geoffrey sends him scripts to read: "I've learned a lot about storytelling from him. One brother is a businessman, the other an artist. I'm truly the middle brother, a bridge between the two."

Buddy is shy, Todd anything but. One reason Buddy appointed Todd to his board was to draw on his younger brother's "expertise in interpersonal interaction and communications skills."

But Todd found the time he spent "learning the business" to be "unbearable." His mind was on music, not balance sheets.

"But," Todd says, turning serious, "I am always careful to read all the small print of any document I'm asked to sign. I staged my Julius Caesar on Wall Street for a reason. There are plenty of Brutuses out there."

PEOPLE

THE New York Times honored **Adolph S. Ochs**, the immigrants' son who never completed high school and who bought an almost bankrupt newspaper 100 years ago for $75,000 during the heydey of yellow journalism. Ochs promised his backers "a high standard daily journal, a model for fairness, cleanliness, independence and enterprise." Within a year, circulation had doubled. To celebrate the centennial, nearly 500 people gathered in black tie at the Metropolitan Museum's Egyptian Temple of Dendur, including **Ted Koppel, Peter Jennings, Beverly Sills, Tina Brown, Joseph Heller, George Plimpton, Louis Auchincloss, Martha Stewart, John Gutfreund, William F. Buckley** and **Mortimer Zuckerman.** The centennial celebrations included four exhibitions at New York museums and libraries.

□

Madame Carven, who at 87 is the doyenne of French fashion, has been awarded one of France's highest honors — officer of the Legion of Honor. "Sorry this is so late in coming," said Culture Minister **Philippe Douste-Blazy** at the ceremony. He also thanked her for her donation of 18th century art objects and paintings to the Louvre art museum.

□

So what has retired **General Colin Powell** been up to lately? Working behind a deli counter, and the pay is good. Powell got $60,000 for a one-hour speech to about 1,000 owners of Schlotzsky's sandwich shops, an Austin-based chain. The platform where he spoke was set up to resemble a Schlotzsky's deli, complete with cans of jalapeño peppers, sacks of bun mix and jars of hot sauce.

□

The Sands Hotel of Las Vegas, where the **Rat Pack** once held court on stage and **Wayne Newton** sang, is being demolished to make way for a $1.5 billion, 6,000-room resort.

□

A star of the **Kevin Costner** movie "Dances With Wolves" received the Buffalo Bill Award for contributions to family entertainment — and a court summons — while attending Nebraskaland Days. **Rodney Grant**, who played an Indian, Wind in His Hair, was ordered to appear to show why he should not be held in contempt for nonpayment of child support.

□

The Lordship of Wimbledon was sold to an anonymous buyer at auction for a record £171,000 ($262,000). The title, which carries with it no land and does not confer noble status on the owner, was sold by **Princess Diana's** brother, **Earl Spencer**, along with a handful of other lordships. He has been selling titles to cover the cost of new plumbing, which will cost around £200,000 at his manor, Althorp. Manorial Auctioneers declined to name the buyer.

□

After a 12-year delay, **Eddie Murphy** can finally enjoy his star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Murphy's star was unveiled a dozen years after the actor was selected to receive the honor. The problem was that he never scheduled a date before but wanted the ceremony to coincide with the release of his latest film, "The Nutty Professor."

□

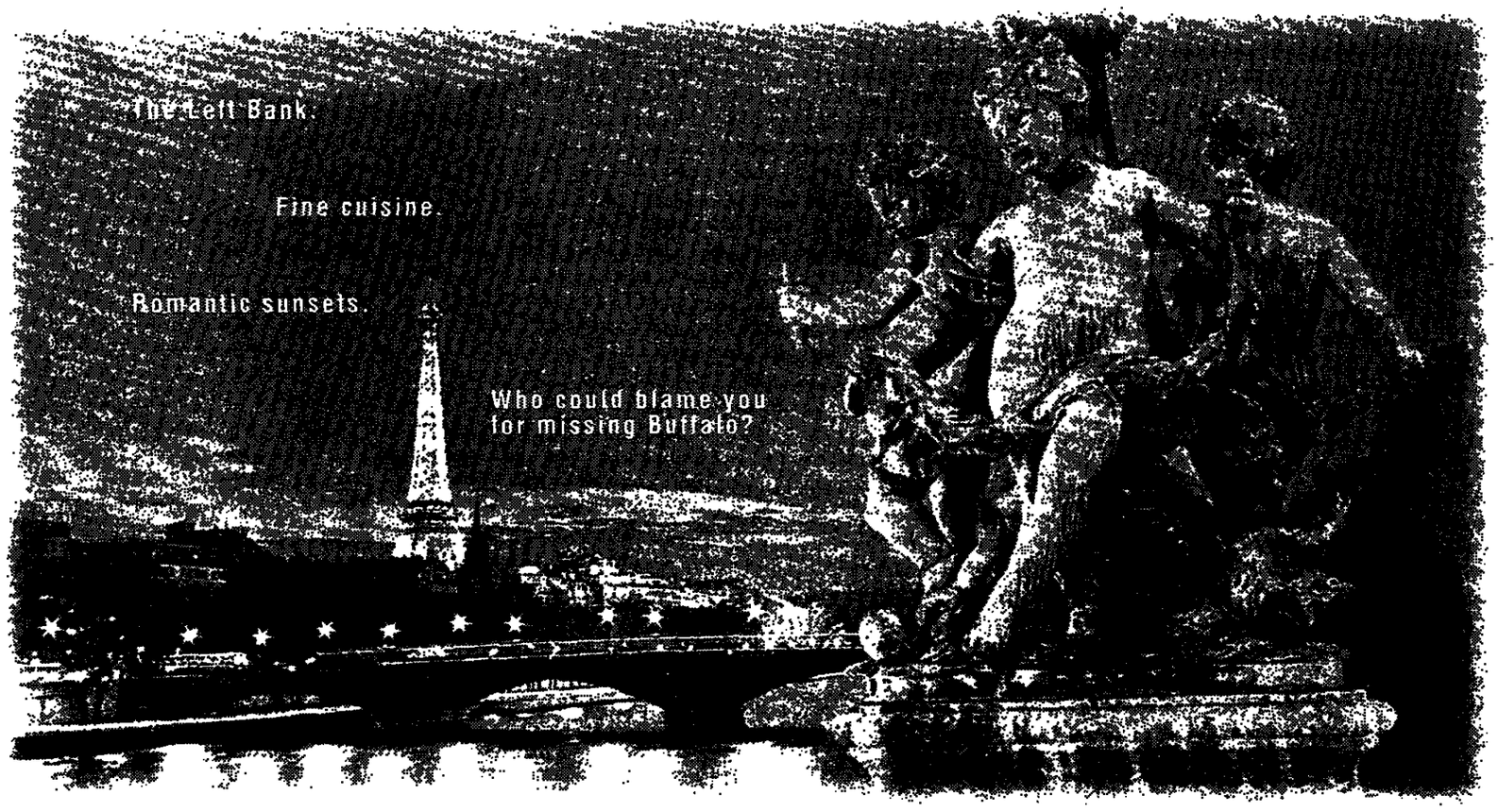
Marilyn Quayle says the scenes in "The Campaign," a book written with her sister, **Nancy Tucker Northcott**, come straight out of her experiences in Washington. The book tells the story of a black conservative Republican senator who must clear his name in the final days before an election. The sisters are working on a third novel. "I presume there will be many more," said Quayle.

□

A 30-bar segment lasting only about a minute of a recently discovered incomplete aria by **Mozart** fetched £87,300 pounds ($134,400) at a Christie's auction, more than three times the presale estimate. An anonymous telephone bidder made the purchase. The piece was found in the attic of a home in the United States, following the death of the elderly inhabitants who had inherited it from an uncle.

Bruce McBroom

Eddie Murphy plays a calorically challenged teacher in his new film.



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